DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 240 583 CS 208 138

TITLE	California State Spelling Championship Word Lists [and Spelling Bee Planning Information].
INSTITUTION	Sonoma County Superintendent of Schools, Santa Rosa, Calif.
PUB DATE	[Sep 83]
NOTE	96p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Sonoma County Office of Education, 410 Fiscal Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95401 ($3.50).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Check Lists; *Competition; Elementary Education; Guidelines; Intermediate Grades; *Planning; Regional Programs; *Spelling; State Programs; *Word Lists
IDENTIFIERS	California; *Contests; PF Project; Rules and Regulations; *Spelling Bees

ABSTRACT

This two-part document contains a spelling word list compiled by the Sonoma County Superintendent of Schools (California) for use in the California State Elementary Spelling Championship competition, along with information for planning and conducting spelling bees. The spelling word list (also intended for use in the regional competitions) is a compilation from various sources such as "Word Wealth," "Gateways to Correct Spelling," "Spelling and Word Power," "The 365 New-Words-a-Year Calendar," and several magazines. The spelling bee planning material includes contest rules and regulations; additional explanations of applications of some of the rules for the judges' information; guidelines for conducting a spelling bee with a suggested agenda; a model for planning including obtaining sponsors, scheduling the preliminary and final events, and selecting the judging team; planning room "psychology" (room layout); a sample news release; and a four-page checklist for organizing the contest. (JW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Roy M. Carson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

ED240583

CALIFORNIA STATE SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP

WORD LISTS

Formatted and Printed By
The Sonoma County Office of Education

Walter A. Eagan, Ed.D.
Sonoma County Superintendent of Schools

CS208138

FORWARD

This spelling-word booklet is compiled and printed by the Sonoma County Superintendent of Schools. This list will be used for all State spelling competitions, and may be used for regional competitions as well.

Words have been gleaned from various sources such as Word Wealth, Gateways to Correct Spelling, Spelling and Word Power, and magazines such as "Time", "Readers Digest", "Sports Illustrated", etc. Words from The 365 New-Words-a-Year Calendar, copyright 1981 by Christopher Powers, Workman Publisher, New York are included by arrangements with the publisher.

Diacritical marks under each word were copied from many sources and are here as a convenience/courtesy only. They may be used as a quick reference, but no warranty is made as to their accuracy.

PART I

A

accident (ăk'sĭ dĕnt), a mishap; an unexpected event. 49.

accidentally (ăk'sĭ dĕn'tăl ĭ), unexpectedly; by chance. 51.

accommodate (ă kŏm'ō dāt), 1. to make room for. 2. to adapt. 29.

accordance (ă kôr'dăns), agreement; conformity. 35.

account (ă kount'), *n.* 1. an explanation. 2. a financial statement.—*v.* to compute. 1.

accurate (ăk'ū rāt), correct; exact; free from error. 28.

ache (āk), *v.* to have continuous pain.—*n.* pain. 5.

achievement (ă chēv'mĕnt), accomplishment; something completed. 50.

acknowledge (ăk nŏl'ĕj), 1. to express thanks for. 2. to admit to be true. 3. to confess. 17.

acknowledgment (ăk nŏl'ĕj mĕnt), 1. a notice of recognition or receipt. 2. expression of thanks. 3. admission of truth. 38.

acquaintance (ă kwān'tăns), 1. a person whom one knows slightly. 2. personal knowledge of persons or things. 35.

across (ă krŏs'), 1. on the other side of. 2. from one side to the opposite side. 51.

additional (ă dĭsh'ŭn ăl), added; extra. 20.

address (ă drĕs'), *n.* 1. place of residence. 2. a formal speech.—*v.* to speak or write to. 20.

administration (ăd mĭn'ĭs trā'shŭn), 1. the management of business or public affairs. 2. the persons collectively who manage. 28.

advertising (ăd'vẽr tiz'ĭng), asking by public notice; calling attention to. 26.

advice (ăd vīs'), 1. opinion about what should be done. 2. notification. 41.

advisable (ăd vīz'ă bl), in agreement with good judgment; prudent. 48.

advise (ăd vīz'), 1. to offer an opinion to. 2. to take counsel. 15.

aerial (ā ē'rĭ ăl), *adj.* 1. relating to the air. 2. like air.—*n.* radio antenna. 21.

affairs (ă fârz'), 1. matters of public concern. 2. one's personal interests. 11.

affect (ă fĕkt'), 1. to influence. 2. to be fond of. 3. to pretend. 53.

affectionately (ă fĕk'shŭn ĭt lĭ), devotedly; lovingly; warmly. 58.

against (ă gĕnst'), 1. in contact with. 2. directly into. 3. in preparation for. 1.

B

aggravate (ăg'rā vāt), 1. to add to; to intensify. 2. to irritate. 46.

agreeable (ă grē'ă bl), 1. acceptable. 2. willing. 3. suitable. 46.

alcohol (ăl'kō hŏl), a liquid used in intoxicating beverages; a colorless, inflammable liquid. 33.

allowance (ă lou'ăns), 1. a definite sum or quantity granted. 2. an amount added to or subtracted from something; concession. 55.

allowed (ă loud'), 1. permitted. 2. admitted. 3. added or subtracted in consideration of something. 56.

all right (ôl rīt), correct; certainly. 43.

almost (ôl'mōst), nearly; in large part. 11.

already (ôl rĕd'ĭ), by this time; previously. 41.

although (ôl *thō*'), in spite of the fact; even if. 52.

altogether (ôl'tŏō *gĕth*'ĕr), 1. completely. 2. on the whole. 37.

always (ôl'wāz), 1. at all times. 2. continually. 1.

amateur (ăm'ă tûr'), *n.* 1. a nonprofessional performer. 2. person who does something poorly. —*adj.* of an amateur. 1.

American (ă mĕr'ĭ kăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to America.—*n.* a citizen of America. 55.

amount (ă mount'), the sum total; aggregate. 30.

analyze (ăn'ă liz), to examine; to find out the essential features of. 27.

ancient (ān'shĕnt), *adj.* 1. very old. 2. pertaining to the past.—*n.* one who lived long ago. 52.

announcement (ă nouns'mĕnt), 1. formal notice. 2. act of announcing. 14.

annual (ăn'ū ăl), 1. happening once a year. 2. yearly. 42.

anxious (ăngk'shŭs), 1. earnestly desirous. 2. deeply concerned. 11.

anything (ĕn'ĭ thing), something; any happening, act, or object. 60.

apartment (ă pärt'mĕnt), a room or set of rooms used as a residence. 56.

apparatus (ăp ă rā'tŭs), an outfit of tools, or instruments for any work. 60.

apparently (ă pâr'ĕnt lĭ), obviously; evidently; seemingly. 59.

appeal (ă pēl'), *n.* 1. a call for sympathy or aid. 2. a resort to a higher court.—*v.* to call for aid or sympathy. 29.

C

appearance (ă pēr'ăns), 1. act of coming before the public. 2. an act of becoming visible. 3. aspect. 35.

application (ăp'lĭ kā'shŭn), 1. a request. 2. act of applying. 3. a remedy. 30.

appreciate (ă prē'shĭ āt), 1. to esteem highly. 2. to recognize the worth of. 3. to raise the value of. 15.

appreciation (ă prē'shĭ ā'shŭn), 1. a just recognition of worth. 2. a sympathetic understanding. 53.

approval (ă prōōv'ăl), an act of approving; consent. 30.

arctic (ärk'tĭk), relating to the North Pole region; frigid. 44.

argument (är'gū mĕnt), 1. a discussion or debate. 2. proofs presented for or against something. 56.

arrangement (ă rānj'mĕnt), 1 plan or system. 2. preparation. 3. settlement. 55.

article (är'tĭ kl), 1. a literary composition. 2. a section of any written material. 3. a particular thing. 18.

ascend (ă sĕnd'), 1. to go up; to rise. 2. to slope upward. 3. to exalt. 22.

ascertain (ăs'ẽr tān'), to make sure; to find out. 47.

assistance (ă sĭs'tăns), help; support. 35.

assistant (ă sĭs'tănt), *n.* a helper; an aid.—*adj.* helping. 39.

association (ă sō'sĭ ā'shŭn), 1. corporation; union. 2. act of uniting. 33.

assume (ă sūm'), 1. to take upon oneself. 2. to take for granted. 3. to pretend to possess. 27.

assurance (ă shŏōr'ăns), 1. act of inspiring confidence; confidence. 2. certainty. 3. guarantee. 4. insurance. 35.

assure (ă shŏōr'), 1. to make certain. 2. to inspire confidence in. 3. to insure. 32.

athlete (ăth'lēt), one trained in physical agility. 34.

athletics (ăth lĕt'ĭks), 1. athletic sports. 2. any system of athletic training. 34.

attacked (ă tăkt'), 1. assaulted. 2. offended. 32.

attendant (ă tĕn'dănt), *n.* one who attends, serves, or accompanies. —*adj.* 1. present. 2. accompanying. 39.

attention (ă tĕn'shŭn), 1. heed. 2. act of courtesy. 3. readiness to receive orders. 58.

A

attitude (ăt'ĭ tūd), 1. apparent state of mind. 2. pose. 43.

attorney (ă tûr'nĭ), one legally qualified to act for another; a lawyer. 29.

authority (ô thŏr'ĭ tĭ), 1. a right to command or act; jurisdiction. 2. expert or specialist. 9.

automobile (ô'tō mō bēl'), *n.* 1. a motor driven vehicle.—*adj.* having to do with automobiles. 16.

autumn (ô'tŭm), 1. the season between summer and winter. 2. period of decline or decay. 9.

auxiliary (ôg zĭl'yə rĭ), *adj.* assisting; helping; giving aid.—*n.* a helper; an ally. 60.

available (ə vāl'ə bl), 1. at disposal; obtainable. 2. usable. 26.

awful (ô'fŏol), 1. causing awe; terrible. 2. dreadful. 6.

awkward (ôk'wĕrd), 1. ungraceful; clumsy. 2. embarrassing. 38.

balance (băl'ăns), *n.* 1. equilibrium. 2. weighing device. 3. surplus. 4. mental poise.—*v.* 1. to weigh. 2. to bring to equilibrium. 3. to compare. 1.

balloon (bă lōōn'), a large bag filled with gas or heated air, which will float in the air. 10.

banquet (băng'kwĕt), *n.* an entertainment feast.—*v.* to feast. 42.

barrel (băr'ĕl), a cylindrical vessel. 42.

basis (bā'sĭs), 1. first principle. 2. base; foundation. 3. chief ingredient. 56.

beautiful (bū'tĭ fŏol), qualities delightful to the mind and senses; lovely. 51.

beauty (bū'tĭ), qualities which are pleasing to the eye. 2. particular grace or charm. 8.

because (bē kŏz'), for the reason that; since. 6.

been (bĭn), past participle of *be*. 9.

beginning (bē gĭn'ĭng), first part; origin; starting point. 50.

belief (bē lēf'), 1. conviction. 2. opinion. 17.

believe (bē lēv'), 1. to accept as true. 2. to hold an opinion. 3. to place confidence in. 7.

benefit (bĕn'ĕ fĭt), *n.* advantage.—*v.* 1. to receive good. 2. to profit. 9.

benefited (bĕn'ĕ fĭt ĕd), 1. received good from. 2. profited from. 5.

between (bē twēn'), 1. in the middle of two objects. 2. concerning; involving. 17.

bicycle (bī'sĭk l), *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle for riding.—*v.* to ride a bicycle. 34.

B

blue (blōō), 1. of the color of the sky. 2. down-spirited. 8.

break (brāk), *v.* 1. to injure; to damage. 2. to burst; to shatter. —*n.* breach; gap. 6.

breakfast (brĕk'fəst), *n.* the first meal of the day.—*v.* to eat breakfast. 47.

brief (brēf), *adj.* 1. concise; condensed. 2. short.—*n.* outline of an argument. 25.

brilliant (brĭl'yănt), 1. distinguished; clever. 2. sparkling; glittering. 31.

brought (brôt), past tense of *bring*. 51.

built (bĭlt), 1. constructed. 2. formed by art. 3. established. 22.

bulletin (bo͝ol'ĕ tĭn), 1. latest news statement. 2. periodical pamphlet or journal. 3. official report. 14.

bureau (bū'rō), 1. chest of drawers. 2. an office. 14.

bury (bĕr'ĭ), 1. to place in the ground. 2. to forget. 3. to absorb deeply. 2.

business (bĭz'nĕs), 1. occupation; profession. 2. commercial enterprise; employment. 13.

busy (bĭz'ĭ), 1. at work; active. 2. meddlesome. 2.

buy (bī), to purchase. 2.

calendar (kăl'ĕn dĕr), 1. table showing days, weeks, and months of the year. 2. register; list. 23.

campaign (kăm pān'), *n.* 1. planned course of action for a purpose. 2. related military operations.—*v.* to take part in a campaign. 44.

cancel (kăn'sĕl), *v.* 1. to abolish; do away with. 2. to cross out.—*n.* the part canceled. 25.

can't (kănt), contraction of *cannot*; to be unable. 12.

capacity (kə păs'ĭ tĭ), 1. amount of room or space inside; content. 2. ability. 3. position. 13.

capital (kăp'ĭ tăl), *n.* 1. upper case letter. 2. money used to run a business. 3. city where state government is located. — *adj.* punishable with death. 50.

captain (kăp'tĭn), commanding officer of a company, troop, or ship. 56.

carburetor (kär'bū rĕt'ĕr), device for mixing air with gasoline to feed to cylinders of a gasoline engine. 54.

carriage (kăr'ĭj), 1. any part of a machine which carries another part. 2. the act, cost of, or charge for transportation. 3. vehicle on wheels. 4. bearing. 54.

carrying (kăr'ĭ ĭng), 1. taking from one place to another. 2. influencing. 3. winning. 4. possessing. 48.

C

cashier (kăsh ēr') *n.* an official who pays bills, debts, and receives remittances. — *v.* to dismiss in disgrace. 2. to reject. 26.

catalog (kăt'ə lôg), *n.* a systematic list.—*v.* to enter in or make a catalog. 10.

cemetery (sĕm'ĕ tĕr'ĭ), burial ground; graveyard. 38.

certain (sûr'tĭn), 1. sure. 2. fixed. 3. dependable. 4. definite person, place, or thing, but not named. 10.

certainly (sûr'tĭn lĭ), surely, without doubt. 27.

certificate (sĕr tĭf'ĭ kĭt), *n.* a formal, written statement. — *v.* to write a formal statement vouching the worth of something. 25.

changeable (chān'jə bl), 1. fickle; unstable. 2. having form or color that changes. 14.

character (kăr'ăk tĕr), 1. individuality; mental and moral qualities. 2. a letter, figure, or mark. 3. person in play or story. 55.

characteristic (kăr'ăk tĕr ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* distinguishing mark or quality.—*n.* a distinctive mark; trait. 58.

chauffeur (shō fûr'), driver of an automobile; paid driver. 54.

chief (chēf), *adj.* principal; main. —*n.* a leader; highest in rank.

choose (chōōz), 1. to select. 2. to see fit. 8.

chose (chōz), past tense of *choose*. 26.

Christian (krĭs'chăn), *n.* a believer in Christ.—*adj.* believing in, or practicing the religion of Christ. 33.

circumstances (sûr'kŭm stăns' ĕz), 1. the condition of affairs. 2. surroundings. 3. details. 15.

civilization (sĭv'ĭ lĭ zā'shŭn), 1. advanced stage in social development. 2. progressive state. 3. culture and ways of living. 33.

climb (klīm), 1. to go up. 2. to slope upward. 54.

clothes (klōthz), 1. wearing apparel. 2. bed coverings. 8.

coarse (kōrs), 1. unrefined; rude. 2. inferior. 3. made of large particles. 6.

college (kŏl'ĕj), 1. an educational institution above high school. 2. the buildings of an educational institution. 23.

colonel (kûr'nĕl), chief officer of a regiment. 44.

A B C

color (kŭl'ĕr), *n.* 1. hue or tint 2. paint. 3. pigment. 4. pretext. —*v.* 1. to tint or dye. 2. to misrepresent. 8.

column (kŏl'ŭm), 1. an upright pillar, or anything suggesting one. 2. series of figures or words placed vertically. 22.

coming (kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* drawing near; approaching.—*n.* 1. an approaching. 2. occurring as a result. 2.

commercial (kŏ mûr'shăl), 1. pertaining to business of buying and selling. 2. made to be sold. 13.

commission (kŏ mish'ŭn), *n.* 1. compensation allowed an agent. 2. act of doing. 3. a charge. 4. publicly authorized body.—*v.* 1 to authorize. 2. to empower.

committee (kŏ mit'ĭ), one or more persons appointed to consider any matter. 31.

communication (kŏ mū nĭ kā'shŭn), 1 means of passing or sending information from one place to another. 2. news. 40.

community (kŏ mū'nĭ tĭ), body of people living under the same general conditions. 41.

comparatively (kŏm păr'ă tĭv lĭ), relatively; not absolutely. 42.

comparison (kŏm păr'ĭ sŭn), act of comparing; relative resemblance. 58.

compelled (kŏm pĕld'), forced; urged; obliged. 54.

competent (kŏm'pē tĕnt), capable; fit; able. 49.

competition (kŏm'pē tish'ŭn), 1. a contest; a match. 2. rivalry. 58.

complement (kŏm'plē mĕnt), *n.* that which completes. — *v.* to complete. 36.

completely (kŏm plēt'lĭ), fully; totally. 17.

compliment (kŏm'plĭ mĕnt), *n.* polite expression of approval or admiration. — *v.* to praise or flatter. 36.

conceive (kŏn sēv'), 1. to understand. 2. to imagine; to think. 24.

concerning (kŏn sûrn'ĭng), relating to; about. 31.

concession (kŏn sĕsh'ŭn), 1. act of granting or admitting. 2. the thing conceded. 30.

concrete (kŏn'krēt), *adj.* formed into a mixture of sand, gravel, and cement.—*n.* a solid object. 60.

conference (kŏn'fĕr ĕns), 1 discussions. 2. assembly for discussion. 45.

confidence (kŏn'fĭ dĕns), 1. trust; belief. 2 boldness. 45.

confident (kŏn'fĭ dĕnt), having confidence. 49.

congratulate (kŏn grăt'ū lāt), to wish joy to. 29.

connection (kŏ nĕk'shŭn), 1. relationship; union. 2. a thing that connects. 17.

conquer (kŏng'kẽr), 1. to win by fighting. 2 to overcome; to subdue. 44.

conscience (kŏn'shĕns), one's moral sense or knowledge of right and wrong. 39.

conscientious (kŏn' shĭ ĕn'shŭs), guided by conscience. 43.

conscious (kŏn'shŭs), 1. mentally awake 2. aware of one's thoughts and actions. 58.

consequence (kŏn'sē kwĕns), 1. a result. 2. importance; significance. 45.

considerably (kŏn sid'ĕr ă blĭ), notably, as in size or value. 46.

continually (kŏn tin'ū ăl ĭ), going on without interruption; continuous. 50.

control (kŏn trōl'), *n.* 1. restraint. 2. act or power of directing.—*v.* 1. to govern; to direct. 2. to regulate. 48.

convenience (kŏn vēn'yĕns), 1. anything that gives advantage or comfort. 2. fitness. 3. suitable time; opportunity. 56.

convenient (kŏn vēn'yĕnt), 1. suited to one's comfort or ease. 2. easy to reach. 47.

co-operation (kō ŏp'ĕr ā'shŭn), 1. act of working together in harmony. 2. collective action. 43.

copy (kŏp'ĭ), *v.* to make a thing like something else; to imitate. —*n.* one thing made like another; an example or the thing from which another like it is made. 2.

cordial (kôr'jăl), warm and friendly; hearty. 43.

correspondence (kŏr'ĕ spŏn'dĕns), 1. communication between persons by letters. 2. the letters. 3. agreement between certain things. 45.

cough (kŏf), *n.* the act of coughing.—*v.* to force air from the lungs with effort and noise. 5.

could (kŏŏd), past tense of *can*. 21.

couldn't (kŏŏd"nt), contraction of *could not*. 12.

council (koun'sĭl), a group of people gathered to act on some matters. 36.

counsel (koun'sĕl), *n.* advice; instruction.— *v.* to advise. 36.

country (kŭn'trĭ), 1 all the land of a nation. 2. land outside of cities or towns. 44.

course (kôrs), 1. planned program of study. 2. progress; passage. 3 portion of a meal. 26.

courteous (kûr'tē ŭs), polite; considerate of others. 13.

courtesy (kûr'tē sĭ), politeness. 32.

criticism (krĭt'ĭ sizm), the art of careful judgment. 53.

current (kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* of the present day —*n.* flowing or passing, as of water. 60.

customer (kŭs'tŭm ẽr), patron; purchaser. 30.

debtor (dĕt'ẽr), one who owes a debt. 10.

deceive (dē sēv'), to mislead; to trick. 24.

decide (dē sīd'), to settle; to make up one's mind. 55.

decision (dē sizh'ŭn), 1. settlement; conclusion. 2. firmness. 1.

defense (dē fĕns'), 1. act of defending or protecting. 2. players defending a goal in a game. 3. action, speech, or writing in favor of something. 39.

definite (dĕf'ĭ nĭt), 1. clear; exact. 2. limited. 56.

delivery (dē liv'ẽr ĭ), 1. act of delivering or transferring. 2. rescue. 3. manner of speaking. 48.

descend (dē sĕnd'), 1. to come down from a higher place to a lower one. 2. to come from; to pass by inheritance. 3. to stoop. 32.

describe (dē skrīb'), to tell or write about. 40.

description (dē skrip'shŭn), 1. act of giving a picture or account in words. 2. kind; sort. 15.

desert (dĕz'ẽrt), 1. dry, barren region, usually sandy and without trees. 2. not inhabited. 32.

desirable (dē zir'ă bl), worth wishing for; pleasing; agreeable. 60.

destroy (dē stroi'), 1. to ruin; to do away with. 2. to kill. 60.

determine (dē tûr'mĭn), 1. to decide; to resolve. 2. to find out exactly. 52.

develop (dē vĕl'ŭp), 1. to unfold and grow. 2. to expand. 3. to improve. 34.

didn't (did"nt), contraction of *did not*. 12.

difference (dif'ẽr ĕns), 1. unlikeness between persons or things. 2. amount by which one number differs from another. 3. a dispute. 57.

different (dif'ẽr ĕnt), 1. unlike another person or thing. 2. separate. 3. unusual. 56.

A

difficult (dif'i kŭlt), hard to do or understand; not easy. 50.

dining (din'ing), eating. 47.

disappear (dis'ă pēr'), 1. to cease to be seen. 2. to be lost. 16.

disappoint (dis'ă point'), to fail to fulfill a hope or expectation. 51.

discipline (dis'i plin), *n.* 1. strict training that corrects or strengthens. 2. control gained through obedience or strict training. *v.* to train in self-control or obedience. 44.

discuss (dis kŭs'), to debate fully and openly. 40.

discussion (dis kŭsh'ŭn), act of debating fully and openly. 20.

disease (di zēz'), illness; sickness. 57.

disposition (dis'pō zish'ŭn), 1. natural mental attitude toward things or people. 2. tendency. 3. the act of managing; disposal. 53.

divided (di vid'ĕd), 1. parted; separated. 2. kept apart. 3. given out in shares. 57.

doctor (dŏk'tĕr), 1. physician; surgeon. 2. person with the highest degree given by a college. 46

does (dŭz), third person singular, present tense of *do*. 24.

doesn't (dŭz"nt), contraction of *does not*. 12.

don't (dōnt), contraction of *do not*. 12.

dormitory (dôr'mi tō'ri), 1. building with many beds. 2. sleeping room. 23.

doubtful (dout'fŏŏl), 1. not clear or certain. 2. questionable. 27.

duly (dū'li), in due manner, time, or degree; properly. 2.

duplicate (dū'pli kāt), *n.* a thing that looks exactly like some other thing; a copy.—*v.* to make an exact copy. 52.

dying (di'ing), 1. about to die. 2. death. 53.

earliest (ûr'li ĕst), first in point of time. 43.

early (ûr'li), 1. before usual time. 2. at or near the beginning. 16.

earnest (ûr'nĕst), sincere; with serious purpose. 20.

easily (ēz'i li), 1. in an easy manner. 2. naturally; informally. 3. comfortably. 47.

economy (ē kŏn'ō mi), 1. thrift. 2. management so as to avoid waste. 3. organization; system. 28.

effect (ĕ fĕkt'), *n.* 1. result. 2. meaning; intent. 3. fact. 4. influence.—*v.* 1. to bring about. 2. to make. 51.

B

eighth (ātth), 1. next after seventh. 2. one of eight equal parts of anything. 42.

either (ē'*th*ĕr), 1. one or the other of two. 2. each of two. 4.

embarrass (ĕm băr'ăs), 1 to make confused or upset in mind. 2. to disturb and hinder. 59.

endeavor (ĕn dĕv'ĕr), *v.* to try; to strive.—*n.* an effort; an attempt. 40.

enemies (ĕn'ĕ miz), 1. foes. 2. things that harm persons or things. 41.

engineer (ĕn'ji nēr'), *n.* 1. a man who operates an engine. 2. a man who is skilled in engineering.—*v.* to lay out, manage, or construct. 19.

enough (ĕ nŭf'), *adj.* plenty; sufficient.—*n.* a sufficient quantity. 37.

entitled (ĕn tī'tld), 1. named. 2. qualified. 11.

envelope (ĕn'vĕ lōp), a cover or container for a letter. 20.

equipment (ĕ kwip'mĕnt), 1. articles which make up an outfit. 2. things needed for some activity. 31.

equipped (ĕ kwipt'), 1. fitted out. 2. furnished. 16.

equivalent (ĕ kwiv'ă lĕnt), *adj.* equal or alike in meaning.—*n.* something alike in meaning, value. 49.

error (ĕr'ĕr), 1. a mistake; a blunder. 2. a sin. 15.

especially (ĕs pĕsh'ăl i), particularly; chiefly. 16.

essential (ĕ sĕn'shăl), *adj.* 1. necessary; very important. 2. fundamental; basic.—*n.* something which is essential. 27.

establish (ĕs tăb'lish), 1. to fix firmly; to settle. 2. to appoint. 55.

estimate (ĕs'ti māt), *v.* 1. to form an opinion of; to judge. 2. to calculate.—*n.* 1. an opinion; a judgment. 2. a calculation. 15.

etc., abbreviation of *et cetera*, and other things. 12.

every (ĕv'ĕr i), each and all. 46.

evidence (ĕv'i dĕns), 1. proof; facts. 2. sign; indication. 40.

evident (ĕv'i dĕnt), clear to the sight or mind; plain. 27.

examination (ĕg zăm'i nā'shŭn), 1. an examining. 2. a test. 23.

exceed (ĕk sēd'), 1. to go beyond; to be more or greater than. 2. to surpass. 50.

excellent (ĕk'sĕ lĕnt), first-class; unusually good. 49.

except (ĕk sĕpt'), *prep.* 1. other than. 2. leaving out.—*v.* to omit. 4.

C

executive (ĕg zĕk'ū tiv), *adj.* concerned with the management of things.—*n.* a managing official 13.

exercise (ĕk'sĕr siz), *n.* 1. something that gives practice; physical activity. 2. program.—*v.* 1. to use. 2. to drill. 34.

exhausted (ĕg zôs'ted), 1. tired out; fatigued. 2. drawn out, or let out completely. 34.

existence (ĕg zis'tĕns), 1. life; living. 2. actual occurrence. 45.

expect (ĕks pĕkt'), 1. to look for; to think something will happen. to suppose. 16.

expense (ĕks pĕns'), 1. cost; charge. 2. loss. 39.

experience (ĕks pēr'i ĕns), *n.* 1. the actual living through an event or events. 2. skill or knowledge gained by practice.—*v.* to feel; to live through. 39.

explanation (ĕks'plă nā'shŭn), 1. the act of making clear. 2. thing that explains. 24.

extension (ĕks tĕn'shŭn), 1. an addition. 2. an extending; an increasing. 30.

extraordinary (ĕks trôr'di nĕr'i), unusual; uncommon. 57.

extremely (ĕks trēm'li), much more than usual; very. 38.

faculty (făk'ŭl ti), 1. teachers of a school or college; members of a profession. 2. ability. 3. power. 31.

familiar (fă mil'yĕr), 1. well-known. 2. intimate. 3. informal. 52.

February (fĕb'rŏŏ ĕr'i), the second month of the year. 51.

fertile (fûr'til), 1. fruitful, rich. 2. capable of developing or growing. 22.

field (fēld), 1. cleared land used for some special purpose. 2. sphere of activity. 22.

fiery (fi'ĕr i), 1. hot or glowing, as if on fire. 2. blazing; on fire. 22.

finally (fi'năl i), at last; at the end. 54.

financial (fi năn'shăl), having to do with money matters. 11.

flies (fliz), *v.* 1. moves through the air with wings. 2. goes quickly. —*n.* two-winged insects. 4.

folks (fōks), 1. people. 2. one's relatives. 38.

forehead (fŏr'ĕd), 1. the part of the face above the eyes. 2. the front part of anything. 38.

foreign (fŏr'in), 1. outside of one's own country. 2. having to do with other countries. 3. not related. 48.

A

forest (fŏr'ĕst), a large area of land covered with trees. 22.

forfeit (fôr'fĭt), *v.* to lose because of some crime, penalty, neglect, fault, etc.—*n.* something which is lost because of some crime, penalty, neglect, etc. 59.

forgotten (fŏr gŏt'n), past participle of *forget*. 17.

formerly (fôr'mĕr lĭ), in time past. 46.

forth (fôrth), 1. forward; onward. 2. out into view. 36.

forty (fôr'tĭ), number; four times ten. 33.

forward (fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* or *adj.* 1. near or at the front part. 2. toward what is front.—*v.* 1. to send on. 2. to advance. 42.

fourth (fôrth), 1. next after the third. 2. one of four equal parts. 36.

freight (frāt), 1. load of goods carried on train or ship. 2. amount paid for carrying goods. 19.

friend (frĕnd), person who knows and likes another person. 6.

fulfill (fŏŏl fĭl'), to bring to pass. 37.

fundamental (fŭn'dă mĕn'tăl), *adj.* basic; essential.—*n.* principle, rule, or law that forms a foundation. 57.

further (fûr'*th*ĕr), *adj.* farther; additional.—*adv.* moreover. 38.

future (fū'tûr), *n.* future time.—*adj.* coming after the present. 26.

gasoline (găs'ō lēn), an inflammable liquid, used as a motor fuel and as a cleansing material. 54.

generally (jĕn'ĕr ăl ĭ), for the most part; usually. 21.

genius (jēn'yŭs), 1. a very gifted person. 2. great natural ability. 31.

genuine (jĕn'ū in), real; true. 52.

getting (gĕt'ting), 1. obtaining; receiving. 2. learning. 54.

ghost (gōst), 1. spirit of a dead person. 2. a faint image. 52.

government (gŭv'ĕrn mĕnt), 1. the system of governing. 2. the governing body. 48.

governor (gŭv'ĕr nĕr), 1. an official elected to rule a state. 2. one who manages or directs. 29.

grammar (grăm'ĕr), the study of the relations of words within sentences. 40.

grateful (grāt'fŏŏl), 1. thankful. 2. pleasing. 38.

great (grāt), 1. big. 2. numerous. 3. noble. 4. famous. 52.

grieve (grēv), 1. to sorrow. 2. to cause grief or sorrow. 38.

B

grievous (grēv'ŭs), 1. full of grief. 2. severe; intense. 3. serious; grave. 53.

grippe (grip), influenza. 5.

guarantee (găr ăn tē'), *v.* to assure the quality or permanence of a thing.—*n.* something that is given or held as a security. 48.

guardian (gär'dĭ ăn), a person who takes care of another person or his property. 53.

guess (gĕs), *v.* 1. to say without being sure. 2. to suppose.—*n.* a try at the answer. 17.

guest (gĕst), 1. a visitor. 2. a patron. 59.

gymnasium (jim nā'zĭ ŭm), a place or building for athletic exercises. 31.

half (hăf), *n.* one of two equal parts.—*adj.* being a half. 2.

handful (hănd'fŏŏl), a small amount or number. 2.

handling (hăn'dling), 1. managing; directing. 2. touching with the hand. 53.

happened (hăp'ĕnd), 1. chanced. 2. occurred by chance. 3. met by chance. 17.

having (hăv'ing), possessing; owning; bearing. 2.

hear (hēr), 1. to take in through the ear. 2. to listen to. 3. to receive information as if through the ear. 21.

heard (hûrd), past tense of *hear*. 6.

height (hīt), 1. altitude. 2. measurement from top to bottom. 3. highest point; greatest degree. 10.

here (hēr), 1. in this place. 2. to this place. 3. in this life. 6.

hoarse (hōrs), 1. harsh or grating in sound. 2. sounding rough and deep. 5.

holiday (hŏl'ĭ dā), a day of freedom from work. 42.

hoping (hōp'ing), desiring; expecting with faith. 29.

hospital (hŏs'pĭt ăl), a place where sick or injured people are cared for. 5.

hour (our), 1. 60 minutes; 1/24 of a day. 2. time of day. 3. particular time. 16.

humorous (hū'mĕr ŭs), full of humor; funny. 43.

icicle (ī'sĭk l), a hanging, pointed mass of ice formed by dripping water. 16.

ignorant (ig'nō rănt), 1. not knowing about something. 2. having little knowledge or education. 39.

imagine (ĭ măj'in), 1. to picture in one's mind; to fancy. 2. to suppose; to believe. 19.

C

immediately (ĭ mē'dĭ ĭt lĭ), 1. at once. 2. with nothing between. 3. next. 4. directly. 5.

immigration (im'ĭ grā'shŭn), a coming into a foreign country or region to live. 48.

impossible (im pŏs'ĭ bl), not possible. 21.

inclose (in klōz'), 1. to put in an envelope along with a letter. 2. to contain. 3. to surround. 20.

inconvenience (in'kŏn vēn'yĕns), *n.* 1. discomfort. 2. trouble.—*v.* to cause inconvenience. 39.

independent (in'dē pĕn'dĕnt), 1. not dependent. 2. self-reliant. 3. separate. 13.

individual (in'dĭ vĭd'ū ăl), *n.* 1. a person. 2. a single member.—*adj.* of or belonging to an individual. 58.

influence (in'flōō ĕns), *n.* 1. power to produce an effect. 2. power caused by wealth, position, character.—*v.* to change. 45.

information (in'fŏr mā'shŭn), 1. knowledge. 2. valuable facts. 20.

innocent (in'ō sĕnt), 1. not guilty. 2. not knowing evil; pure. 29.

inquiry (in'kwī rĭ), 1. act of asking. 2. a question. 3. an examination by questioning. 21.

instead (in stĕd'), in place of; rather. 59.

instructor (in strŭk'tĕr), a teacher. 31.

insurance (in shōōr'ăns), 1. an insuring of property, person, or life. 2. the sum for which anything is insured. 35.

intelligent (in tĕl'ĭ jĕnt), 1. being able to learn and understand. 2. showing understanding. 49.

interest (in'tĕr ĕst), 1. the price paid for the use of borrowed money. 2. a share; a part. 3. a feeling of wanting to know, see, do, own, share in. 52.

interesting (in'tĕr ĕs ting), arousing interest; engaging the attention. 18.

invitation (in'vĭ tā'shŭn), 1. a request to come some place or do something. 2. the act of inviting. 20.

invoice (in'vois), 1. a priced list of goods sent to a purchaser. 2. a shipment of such goods. 37.

irresistible (ir'rē zis'tĭ bl), not to be resisted. 60.

isn't (iz"nt), contraction of *is not*. 12.

item (ī'tĕm), 1. separate thing, part, or article. 2. a piece of news or information. 10.

A

its (its), of or belonging to it. 3.

it's (its), contraction of *it is*. 3.

itself (it sĕlf'), 1. reflexive form of *it*. 2. emphatic form of *it*. 3.

jealous (jĕl'ŭs), 1. wanting attention paid to no one else; envious. 2. watchful; careful. 33.

journal (jûr'năl), 1. newspaper; magazine. 2. a diary. 3. a book to record business transactions. 26.

journey (jûr'nĭ), *n.* trip. — *v.* to travel from one place to another. 15.

judgment (jŭj'mĕnt), 1. act of judging. 2. decision; decree. 3. opinion. 4. good sense. 40.

junior (jōōn'yĕr), *adj.* 1. lower in standing. 2. younger.—*n.* 1. a person lower in rank. 2. a younger person. 9.

just (jŭst), *adj.* 1. righteous; fair. 2. lawful. 3. reasonable.—*adv.* 1. exactly. 2. almost; nearly. 3. only a moment ago. 1.

kerosene (kĕr'ō sēn'), a thin oil; coal oil. 54.

knew (nū), past tense of *know*. 1.

know (nō), 1. to be sure of; to have information about. 2. to recognize. 3. to be acquainted. 4. to have practical skill in doing a thing. 27.

knowledge (nŏl'ĕj), 1. what one knows. 2. range of information. 3. learning. 23.

laboratory (lăb'ō rā tō'rĭ), a room or building where scientific work is done. 23.

laid (lād), 1. placed; caused to lie. 2. constructed according to plan. 7.

language (lăng'gwĭj), 1. the speech of one nation or race. 2. human speech spoken or written. 3. form, style, or kind of expression. 40.

later (lāt'ĕr), by and by. 38.

latter (lăt'ĕr), 1. near the end; later. 2. second of two things. 26.

league (lēg), association of persons, parties, or countries formed to help one another. 33.

least (lēst), *n.* smallest or slightest amount; lowest degree. — *adj.* smallest; shortest; lowest. 6.

led (lĕd), 1. guided; conducted. 2. was ahead of the others. 4.

leisure (lē'zhĕr), *adj.* unemployed; at ease.—*n.* freedom from work. 46.

length (lĕngth), 1. the distance from end to end. 2. long stretch or extent. 15.

librarian (lī brâr'ĭ ăn), a person who has charge of a library. 18.

B

library (lī'brĕr ĭ), 1. a place where books are kept for use and not sale. 2. a collection of books. 18.

license (lī'sĕns), 1. permission given by law to do something. 2. paper, card, etc., showing this permission. 50.

lieutenant (lū tĕn'ănt), 1. army officer next below a captain. 2. naval officer next below a lieutenant commander. 44.

literature (lĭt'ĕr ă tūr), 1. writings of a period or of a country. 2. all the books and articles on a subject. 18.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* 1. free. 2. not fastened. 3. not exact.—*v.* to make loose. 21.

lose (lōōz), 1. to go astray. 2. to mislay. 3. to suffer the loss of. 7.

losing (lōōz'ĭng), suffering the loss of; going astray. 2.

machinery (mă shēn'ĕr ĭ), 1. the working parts of a machine or engine; machines as a group. 2. the means by which something is done. 48.

magazine (măg'ă zēn'), 1. a publication appearing regularly and containing stories, articles, etc. by various writers. 2. a storehouse. 18.

magnificent (măg nĭf'ĭ sĕnt), 1. splendid; richly ornamented. 2. lofty; noble. 49.

maintain (mān tān'), 1. to carry on. 2. to support. 44.

maintenance (mān'tĕ nāns), 1. support; livelihood. 2. upkeep of a thing. 35.

majority (mă jŏr'ĭ tĭ), a number greater than half of a total. 55.

management (măn'ăj mĕnt), the act of conducting administration. 49.

manufacture (măn'ū făk'tūr), 1. to make by hand or by machine. 2. to make something into useful form. 19.

many (mĕn'ĭ), *adj.* numerous; not few.—*n.* a large number. 7.

marriage (măr'ĭj), 1. wedlock. 2. a wedding. 33.

material (mă tēr'ĭ ăl), *n.* 1. cloth. 2. substance; goods; parts. — *adj.* 1. belonging to or having a body. 2. important. 8.

maybe (mā'bĭ), perhaps. 4.

meant (mĕnt), 1. intended; designed. 25.

medicine (mĕd'ĭ sĭn), a substance taken to make one well. 5.

medium (mē'dĭ ŭm), *adj.* having a middle position, degree.—*n.* 1. that which is in the middle. 2. environment. 26.

mentioned (mĕn'shŭnd), specified; referred to by name. 20.

C

merchandise (mûr'chăn dīz), goods bought and sold. 10.

merely (mēr'lĭ), simply; only. 57.

mileage (mīl'ĭj), a measuring in miles; distance in miles. 54.

minimum (mĭn'ĭ mŭm), least possible amount; lowest. 46.

minute *n.* (mĭn'ĭt), sixty seconds. —*adj.* (mī nūt'), very small. 16.

misspell (mis spĕl'), to spell incorrectly. 40.

modifies (mŏd'ĭ fīz), 1. describes. 2. limits. 3. qualifies. 29.

months (mŭnths), one of the twelve portions of the year. 23.

mortgage (môr'gĭj), *v.* 1. to place a house or land under a mortgage. 2. to pledge.—*n.* pledge of property; security for the payment of a debt. 30.

mountain (moun'tĭn), land rising higher than hills above surrounding country. 54.

moving (mōōv'ĭng), 1. causing motion or action. 2. affecting the passions. 3. in motion. 19.

much (mŭch), *adj.* great in quantity, extent, or duration. — *adv.* greatly; nearly. — *n.* a great quantity. 27.

mutual (mū'tū ăl), 1. something given and received back and forth. 2. something had by two persons. 41.

mysterious (mĭs tēr'ĭ ŭs), full of mystery; secret. 59.

naturally (năt'ū răl ĭ), 1. in a natural way. 2. of course. 16.

necessary (nĕs'ĕ sĕr'ĭ), impossible to do without; essential. 44.

necessity (nĕ sĕs'ĭ tĭ), 1. a very necessary thing. 2. very great need of help. 22.

neighbor (nā'bĕr), 1. a person who lives near another. 2. a fellow being. 53.

neither (nē'*th*ĕr), not the one or the other. 10.

nickel (nĭk'ĕl), 1. a five-cent piece. 2. a hard, silver-white metal. 7.

niece (nēs), a daughter of one's brother or sister. 55.

nineteen (nīn'tēn'), nine more than ten. 10.

ninety (nīn'tĭ), nine times ten. 25.

nonsense (nŏn'sĕns), foolish talk or doings. 39.

noticeable (nō'tĭs ă bl), 1. easily seen. 2. worth noticing. 21.

nuisance (nū'sāns), a person or thing that is annoying or troublesome. 35.

numerous (nū'mĕr ŭs), 1. many. 2. in great numbers. 41.

oblige (ō blīj'), 1. to do a favor. 2. to compel; to force. 32.

A

occasion (ŏ kā'zhŭn), 1. a special event. 2. a good chance. 28.

occasionally (ŏ kā'zhŭn ăl ĭ), at times; now and then. 8.

occurred (ŏ kûrd'), 1. came to the mind. 2. happened. 19.

occurrence (ŏ kûr'ĕns), 1. event. 2. happening. 45.

official (ŏ fish'ăl), *adj.* having to do with an office or officers. —*n.* a person holding a position of authority. 14.

often (ôf'ĕn), many times; frequently. 22.

once (wŭns), 1. one time only. 2. on any occasion. 3. formerly. 5.

opinion (ŏ pĭn'yŭn), 1. a belief; a judgment. 2. a statement by an expert after careful study. 40.

opportunity (ŏp'ŏr tū'nĭ tĭ), a favorable chance; a favorable time. 37.

opposite (ŏp'ŏ zĭt), 1. as different as possible. 2. in front of. 3. hostile. 57.

orchestra (ôr'kĕs trà), 1. a band or company of musicians. 2. the first floor in a theater. 59.

organization (ôr'găn ĭ zā'shŭn), 1. the action, condition, or process of organizing. 2. group of persons united for some purpose. 13.

original (ŏ rĭj'ĭ năl), *n.* a thing of which all similar things are copies.—*adj.* 1. not copied. 2. newly thought out. 41.

ought (ôt), 1. to have a duty. 2. to be suitable. 3. to be expected. 4. to be very likely. 33.

owing (ō'ĭng), 1. due to be paid. 2. because of. 1.

paid (pād), 1. settled. 2. remunerated. 3. was profitable. 1.

pamphlet (păm'flĕt), a few printed sheets bound together. 18.

paragraph (păr'ă gráf), 1. a group of sentences that belong together. 2. separate note or item of news. 50.

parallel (păr'ă lĕl), *adj.* 1. at or being the same distance apart everywhere. 2. like; similar.—*n.* 1. a parallel line, curve, or surface. 2. likeness. 7.

parliament (păr'lĭ mĕnt), an assembly which is the lawmaking body of a country. 28.

partial (pär'shăl), 1. favoring unfairly. 2. not complete; not total. 50.

particular (pär tĭk'ū lĕr), 1. very careful. 2. separate; individual. 3. special; noteworthy. 51.

partner (pärt'nĕr), 1. one who shares something with another or others. 2. a player on the same side in a game. 30.

B

passed (pást) 1. went by. 2. was approved. 37.

passenger (păs'ĕn jĕr), a traveler in a train, bus, boat, etc. 19.

past (pást), *adj.* or *adv.* gone by or passed; beyond.—*n.* time gone by. 26.

patience (pā'shĕns), 1. calm endurance or waiting. 2. steady effort. 39.

peace (pēs), 1 an agreement to end war. 2. public quiet and order. 3. harmony between persons. 36.

people (pē'pl), persons. 48.

performance (pĕr fôr'măns), 1. a doing of a task. 2. a public entertainment. 53.

period (pĕr'ĭ ŭd), 1. dot marking the end of a sentence or showing an abbreviation. 2. portion of time. 12.

permanent (pûr'mă nĕnt), lasting; enduring. 49.

personal (pûr'sŭn ăl), 1. individual; private. 2. of the person or body. 56.

perspiration (pûr' spĭ rā' shŭn), sweat. 34.

persuade (pĕr swād'), 1. to convince. 2. to win over by urging, arguing. 29.

physical (fiz'ĭ kăl), 1 of the human body. 2. relating to nature. 34.

physician (fi zish'ăn), doctor of medicine. 5.

piano (pĭ ăn'ō), a large musical instrument with many tones which come from wires when struck by padded hammers. 59.

picture (pik'tŭr), 1. a likeness; an image. 2. a drawing; a painting; a photograph. 52.

piece (pēs), *n.* a portion; a part; a fragment.—*v.* to mend. 36.

pierce (pērs), 1. to go into; to go through. 2. to make a hole in something. 47.

plain (plān), 1. clear; easily understood. 2. flat; level. 3. simple. 4. homely; without beauty. 19.

plane (plān), *n.* a tool for smoothing wood.—*v.* to level with a plane. 47.

planned (plănd), arranged; projected; schemed; designed. 48.

pleasant (plĕz'ănt), 1. pleasing; agreeable. 2. fair; not stormy. 39.

pleasure (plĕzh'ĕr), enjoyment; delight. 34.

policy (pŏl'ĭ sĭ), 1. plan of action. 2. practical wisdom. 3. written agreement about insurance. 13.

popular (pŏp'ū lĕr), 1. pleasing to many people. 2. having to do with the common people. 24.

C

portion (pôr'shŭn), a share; a part. 27.

position (pō zish'ŭn), 1. the place where a person or thing is. 2. ways of being placed. 3. job. 13.

positive (pŏz'ĭ tĭv), certain; sure. 47.

possession (pŏ zĕsh'ŭn), 1. something possessed. 2. the act of possessing. 3. control. 55.

possessive (pŏ zĕs'ĭv), 1. showing the desire to possess, own, or control. 12.

possibility (pŏs' ĭ bĭl' ĭ tĭ), that which is possible. 14.

possible (pŏs'ĭ bl), capable of being done or permitted. 29.

potatoes (pō tā'tōz), starchy, edible tubers. 37.

practical (prăk'tĭ kăl), 1. having to do with action or practice. 2. useful. 32.

practically (prăk'tĭ kăl ĭ), 1. almost. 2. in a useful way. 34.

practice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* 1. a thing done as a regular matter. 2. exercise to improve skill; drill. —*v.* 1. to drill. 2. to work at a profession. 43.

precede (prē sēd'), 1. to go before; to come before. 2. to be higher than in rank or importance. 19.

precious (prĕsh'ŭs), 1. of great value or worth. 2. dear; cherished. 47.

prefer (prē fûr'), 1. to like better than something else. 2. to raise; to promote. 8.

preference (prĕf'ĕr ĕns), 1. a special liking for one thing over another thing. 2. choice. 45.

preferred (prē fûrd'), liked better. 31.

prejudice (prĕj'ŏŏ dĭs), 1. opinion without reason. 2. injury; damage. 56.

preliminary (prē lĭm'ĭ nĕr'ĭ), coming before the main business; introductory. 42.

preparation (prĕp'ă rā'shŭn), 1. a making ready in advance. 2. readiness. 42.

presence (prĕz'ĕns), 1. the fact of being in a certain place. 2. the place where a person is. 3. appearance. 45.

president (prĕz'ĭ dĕnt), 1. the chief executive officer. 2. a person who presides over a meeting. 13.

pressure (prĕsh'ĕr), 1. the continued action of a weight or force. 2. state of trouble. 3. urgency. 57.

principal (prĭn'sĭ păl), *adj.* main; chief.—*n.* 1. a chief official in a school. 2. sum of money drawing interest. 36.

A

principally (prĭn'sĭ pă l ĭ), chiefly; mainly; primarily. 55.

principle (prĭn'sĭ pl), 1. a truth which is the basis of other truths. 2. a rule of conduct. 36.

prior (prī'ĕr), being or happening before something else. 32.

privilege (prĭv'ĭ lĭj), special right, advantage, or favor. 33.

probably (prŏb'ă blĭ), more likely than not. 28.

procedure (prō sē'dûr), 1. way of proceeding. 2. manner or way of conducting business. 31.

proceed (prō sēd'), 1. to go forward or onward. 2. to go or act by an orderly method. 15.

profession (prō fĕsh'ŭn), 1. an occupation requiring an education. 2. an open claim or declaration. 53.

professor (prō fĕs'ĕr), 1. college teacher of highest rank. 2. a person who professes. 23.

prominent (prŏm'ĭ nĕnt), 1. well-known; important. 2. easy to see; standing out. 49.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.* 1. quick; on time. 2. done at once.—*v.* 1. to cause someone to do something. 2. to suggest. 43.

pronounce (prō nouns'), to speak aloud. 32.

propeller (prō pĕl'ĕr), a device fitted with revolving blades which gives motion to airplanes, ships, etc. 60.

prophecy (prŏf'ĕ sĭ), 1. a foretelling of future events. 2. the sayings of a prophet. 36.

prophesy (prŏf'ĕ sĭ), to foretell; to predict. 36.

proposition (prŏp'ō zĭsh'ŭn), a proposal; that which is offered to be considered. 27.

psychology (sī kŏl'ō jĭ), the study of the mind; mental nature and behavior. 18.

purchase (pûr'chĭs), *v.* to buy for a price.—*n.* a thing bought. 59.

purpose (pûr'pŭs), 1. a plan; an aim; an intention. 2. the result aimed at. 32.

pursuit (pûr sūt'), 1. act of pursuing. 2. an occupation. 25.

quantity (kwŏn'tĭ tĭ), an amount or portion. 33.

quiet (kwī'ĕt), *adj.* 1. still. 2. peaceful; gentle.—*n.* 1. stillness. 2. state of rest or peace.—*v.* 1. to calm. 2. to become still. 9.

quite (kwīt), 1. completely; wholly. 2. actually; really. 29.

quote (kwōt), to repeat exactly the words of another or a passage from a book. 30.

B

raise (rāz), 1. to cause to rise up. 2. to increase. 51.

ready (rĕd'ĭ), 1. prepared for use or action. 2. willing. 3. quick; prompt. 4. handy. 11.

realize (rē'ăl īz), 1. to understand clearly. 2. to gain. 3. to cause to seem real. 22.

really (rē'ăl ĭ), actually; in truth. 58.

receipt (rē sēt'), 1. written statement that money or something has been received. 2. receiving. 3. recipe. 17.

receive (rē sēv'), 1. to take what is offered or sent. 2. to accept. 3. to take in. 24.

receiving (rē sēv'ĭng), 1. taking what is offered or sent. 2. accepting. 3. taking in. 21.

recent (rē'sĕnt), 1. done or made not long ago. 2. not long past; modern. 49.

recognize (rĕk'ŏg nīz), 1. to know again. 2. to admit; to accept. 3. to take notice of. 57.

recollect (rĕk'ō lĕkt'), to call to mind; to remember. 20.

recommend (rĕk'ō mĕnd'), 1. to suggest favorably. 2. to advise. 31.

refer (rē fûr'), 1. to direct attention to. 2. to hand over. 3. to assign. 28.

reference (rĕf'ĕr ĕns), 1. the act of referring. 2. relation; regard. 3. person who can give information. 45.

referred (rē fûrd'), directed attention to. 18.

regard (rē gärd'), *n.* 1. heed; care. 2. respect; esteem.—*v.* 1. to pay attention to. 2. to respect. 10.

regretting (rē grĕt'ĭng), feeling sorry for; mourning the loss of. 41.

relative (rĕl'ă tĭv), *adj.* 1. being related or connected. 2. belonging. 3. comparative.—*n.* person who belongs to the same family as another. 58.

relieve (rē lēv'), 1. to give ease, aid, or sympathy to someone. 2. to take the place of a person on duty. 46.

religious (rē lĭj'ŭs), 1. having to do with religion. 2. strict; done with care. 17.

remembrance (rē mĕm'brăns), 1. memory. 2. state of being remembered. 3. souvenir. 35.

remit (rē mĭt'), 1. to send money to a person or place. 2. to forgive. 3. to cancel. 30.

remittance (rē mĭt'ăns), 1. sending money to someone at a distance. 2. the money that is sent. 35.

C

repetition (rĕp'ē tĭsh'ŭn), 1. the act of repeating; doing over. 2. the thing repeated. 46.

representative (rĕp'rē zĕn'tă tĭv), *n.* person appointed to act or speak for others. 2. a member of the House of Representatives.—*adj.* 1. acting as the agent. 2. typical. 58.

residence (rĕz'ĭ dĕns), 1. house; home. 2. staying; dwelling in a place. 45.

resistance (rē zĭs'tăns), 1. the act of resisting. 2. opposition. 35.

respectfully (rē spĕkt'fo͝ol ĭ), with respect; politely. 58.

response (rē spŏns'), act of replying; an answer. 21.

responsible (rē spŏn'sĭ bl), 1. obliged or expected to account for. 2. trustworthy; reliable. 53.

restaurant (rĕs'tō rănt), a place where meals or food may be bought. 37.

rheumatism (ro͞o'mă tĭzm), a disease with soreness, swelling, and stiffness in one's muscles and joints. 46.

rhyme (rīm), *v.* 1. to cause words or lines to end with the same sound. 2. to end with the same sound.—*n.* agreement in final sounds. 16.

rhythm (rĭ*th*m), a flow of sound marked by regular accented beats. 16.

right (rīt), *adj.* or *adv.* 1. suitable; correct. 2. straight. 3. just; upright.—*n.* anything that is true or correct. 3.

rite (rīt), a solemn ceremony; a religious practice. 3.

road (rōd), 1. a highway. 2. a course or wide path. 25.

route (ro͞ot), the road; the way to go. 41.

sacrifice (săk'rĭ fīs), *n.* the giving-up of something precious.—*v.* 1. to give up something. 2. to offer to a god. 46.

safety (sāf'tĭ), freedom from harm or danger. 25.

said (sĕd), expressed in words. 11.

salary (săl'ă rĭ), a fixed pay for regular work. 11.

satisfactorily (săt'ĭs făk'tō rĭ lĭ), satisfying; good enough to satisfy. 21.

satisfactory (săt'ĭs făk'tō rĭ), satisfying; good enough to satisfy. 13.

satisfied (săt'ĭs fīd), 1. made content. 2. freed from doubt. 8.

Saturday (săt'ĕr dā), the seventh day of the week. 2.

says (sĕz), states in words; asserts. 6.

A

scarcely (skârs'lī), 1. very probably not. 2. barely; not quite. 3. decidedly not. 54.

scene (sēn), 1. a place; a setting. 2. one part of a stage play or drama. 3. a showing of feelings. 15.

scenery (sēn'ĕr ĭ), 1. the general appearance of a place. 2. the painted scenes or hangings of a stage. 9.

schedule (skĕd'ūl), *n.* a written or printed statement of details; a list.—*v.* to make a schedule of. 48.

scheme (skēm), *n.* 1. plan. 2. plot. —*v.* 1. to plan; to plot. 27.

science (sī'ĕns), 1. knowledge of facts and laws arranged in an orderly system. 2. a branch of such knowledge. 18.

secretary (sĕk'rē tĕr'ĭ), 1. a person who writes letters and keeps records, etc. for a person, company, or club. 2. a writing desk. 28.

security (sē kū'rĭ tĭ), 1. something given as a pledge. 2. safety. 30.

seems (sēmz), appears; appears to be. 29.

seize (sēz), 1. to take by force. 2. to take hold of suddenly. 52.

sense (sĕns), *n.* 1. understanding. 2. judgment; intelligence. 3. a feeling; a sensation.—*v.* to become aware of. 39.

sensible (sĕn'sĭ bl), 1. wise; having good judgment. 2. that can be perceived by the senses. 3. sensitive. 57.

sentence (sĕn'tĕns), 1. a group of words that expresses a complete thought. 2. a decision. 45.

separate (sĕp'ā rāt), *adj.* apart from others.—*v.* 1. to divide; to part. 2. to withdraw from. 11.

series (sēr'ēz), a number of things in order and connected by being alike. 9.

service (sûr'vĭs), 1. work done for another. 2. a job; a duty; an occupation. 3. a religious ceremony. 13.

severe (sē vēr'), 1. sharp; violent. 2. very strict; stern. 3. without ornament. 5.

shepherd (shĕp'ĕrd), *n.* a man who takes care of sheep.—*v.* to guard, as a shepherd guards his sheep. 59.

sheriff (shĕr'ĭf), an important law-enforcing officer of a county. 25.

shining (shīn'ĭng), 1. reflecting light steadily. 2. splendid; illustrious. 14.

shipment (ship'mĕnt), 1. the act of shipping goods. 2. the goods shipped. 17.

B

shoes (shūōz), 1. coverings for the feet. 2. something resembling shoes. 12.

siege (sēj), any long-continued attack. 60.

sight (sīt), *n.* 1. eyesight; vision. 2. something that is seen.—*v.* to get sight of. 9.

similar (sĭm'ĭ lĕr), alike; much the same. 11.

since (sĭns), 1. in time past. 2. because; seeing that. 24.

sincerely (sĭn sēr'lĭ), honestly; really; genuinely. 58.

sincerity (sĭn sĕr'ĭ tĭ), honesty; genuineness. 9.

site (sīt), position or place of anything. 51.

situation (sĭt'ū ā'shŭn), 1. condition; state; circumstances. 2. location; position. 3. a job. 24.

society (sō sī'ĕ tĭ), 1. companionship. 2. a group of persons joined together for common purpose. 3. people in general. 28.

soldier (sōl'jĕr), 1. a man in military service. 2. a person who fights for a cause. 44.

solemn (sŏl'ĕm), 1. serious; grave. 2. done with form and ceremony. 28.

sophomore (sŏf'ō mōr), a student in the second year of high school or college. 23.

soul (sōl), 1. the spiritual part of a person. 2. a human being. 17.

source (sōrs), beginning; origin. 17.

special (spĕsh'ăl), 1. having to do with a single thing or class. 2. unusual. 3. dear; intimate. 9.

speech (spēch), 1. act of uttering sounds. 2. manner of speaking. 3. a public talk. 20.

spirits (spĭr'ĭts), 1. state of mind; mood. 2. cheerfulness. 51.

statement (stāt'mĕnt), 1. the act of stating. 2. a report; an account. 28.

stating (stāt'ĭng), saying; expressing. 57.

stationary (stā'shŭn ĕr ĭ), 1. not changing. 2. fixed in a certain place. 60.

stationery (stā'shŭn ĕr ĭ), writing materials. 47.

steal (stēl), 1. to rob. 2. to move secretly or quietly. 7.

steel (stēl), 1. iron mixed with carbon. 2. hardness and coldness. 7.

stomach (stŭm'ăk), the organ in the human body which digests food. 5.

stopped (stŏpt), 1. halted; blocked. 2. ceased to go on. 25.

C

straight (strāt), 1. direct; not curved. 2. honest; upright. 3. correct; in order. 7.

strength (strĕngth), 1. quality of being strong; power. 2. toughness; firmness. 34.

stretch (strĕch), *n.* 1. the act of extending. 2. a continuous line or surface.—*v.* to reach out; to extend. 4.

studying (stŭd'ĭ ĭng), 1. applying the mind to books or learning. 2. thinking seriously. 23.

style (stīl), 1. manner; method; way. 2. fashion. 4.

substitute (sŭb'stĭ tūt), *n.* a person or thing put in place of another. —*v.* to put in place of another. 60.

succeed (sŭk sēd'), 1. to have success; to turn out well. 2. to follow. 43.

success (sŭk sĕs'), 1. desired result. 2. a person or thing that succeeds. 3. prosperity. 50.

sufficient (sŭ fĭsh'ĕnt), 1. enough. 2. competent; able. 50.

sugar (shŏog'ĕr), *n.* a sweet substance obtained chiefly from sugar cane or beets. — *v.* to sweeten with sugar. 37.

suggest (sŭg jĕst'), 1. to bring to mind; to mention. 2. to propose. 32.

superintendent (sū'pĕr ĭn tĕn'dĕnt), a person who oversees or manages anything. 49.

superstitious (sū'pĕr stĭsh'ŭs), believing in magic, chance, and the like. 59.

supplies (sŭ plīz'), *n.* provisions; stores.—*v.* 1. to furnish. 2. to fill. 37.

suppose (sŭ pōz'), 1. to believe; to think. 2. to assume as true. 43.

sure (shŏor), 1. certain; free from doubt. 2. safe; secure. 12.

surprise (sûr prīz'), *n.* 1. an act of taking unawares. 2. something surprising. 3. amazement.—*v.* to come upon suddenly. 41.

syllable (sĭl'ā bl), the part of a word pronounced as a distinct unit. 32.

sympathy (sĭm'pā thĭ), 1. a sharing of another's sorrow or trouble. 2. having the same feeling. 3. favor. 38.

tariff (tăr'ĭf), 1. system of duties or taxes. 2. a duty or tax. 3. any scale of prices. 37.

taught (tôt), assisted in learning; instructed. 26.

temporary (tĕm'pō rĕr ĭ), not permanent; lasting for a time only. 14.

A

terms (tûrmz), 1. conditions; provisions. 2. periods of time. 3. words used in a very limited sense. 30.

terrible (tĕr'ĭ bl), causing terror; fearful. 38.

territory (tĕr'ĭ tō'rĭ), 1. land; region. 2. land belonging to a government. 19.

their (*th*âr), of them; belonging to them. 3.

theory (thē'ō rĭ), 1. explanation. 2. the principles or methods of a science or art. 7.

there (*th*âr), 1. into or at that place. 2. in that matter; in that respect. 3.

therefore (*th*âr'fôr), for that reason; hence. 3.

thorough (thûr'ō), 1. complete; thoroughgoing. 2. painstaking 23.

though (*th*ō), 1. although; despite the fact that. 2. in case that; if. 7.

thought (thôt), *v.* reasoned; formed the opinion.—*n.* 1. use of the mind. 2. reflection. 3. act of thinking. 25.

through (thro͞o), *adj.* 1. having both entrance and exit. 2. finished; done.—*prep.* 1. into and beyond. 2. among. 11.

tired (tīrd), weary. 15.

to (to͞o), 1. in the direction. 2. as far as; until. 3. for. 4. on; against. 3.

tobacco (tō băk'ō), prepared leaves used for smoking or chewing. 11.

together (tŏŏ gĕ*th*'ĕr), 1. with each other. 2. into one gathering or company. 3. at the same time. 41.

tomorrow (tŏŏ mŏr'ō), the day after today. 28.

too (to͞o), 1. very; exceedingly. 2. also; besides. 3. more than enough. 3.

tournament (tŏŏr'nȧ mĕnt), a contest of many persons in some sport. 34.

toward (tō'ĕrd), 1. in the direction of. 2. about; concerning. 19.

tragedy (trăj'ĕ dĭ), 1. a sad event. 2. a play or story that arouses pity or terror. 19.

transferred (trăns fûrd'), 1. conveyed. 2. changed from one car line to another. 44.

traveler (trăv'ĕl ĕr), a person or thing that travels. 15.

treasurer (trĕzh'ĕr ĕr), one who has charge of money. 55.

tries (triz), endeavors; attempts. 50.

B

trouble (trŭb'l), *n.* 1. something or someone that causes distress, annoyance. 2. annoyance; uneasiness.—*v.* to agitate or worry. 21.

truly (tro͞o'lĭ), in a true manner; honestly. 2.

Tuesday (tūz'dā), the third day of the week. 14.

tuition (tū ĭsh'ŭn), 1. money paid for instruction. 2. teaching; instruction. 26.

twelfth (twĕlfth), 1. next after the eleventh. 2. one of twelve equal parts. 42.

two (to͞o), one more than one. 3.

unanimous (ū năn'ĭ mŭs), in complete agreement. 37.

university (ū'nĭ vûr'sĭ tĭ), an institution for teaching and study in higher branches of learning. 23.

until (ŭn tĭl'), 1. up to the time of (or when). 2. before. 4.

useful (ūs'fŭl), of use; helpful. 9.

using (ūs'ĭng), making use of; employing. 11.

usually (ū'zhŏŏ ăl ĭ), commonly; ordinarily. 6.

vacation (vā kā'shŭn), 1. time of rest and freedom from work. 2. the act of vacating. 1.

vacuum (văk'ū ŭm), empty space without even air in it. 59.

valuable (văl'ū ȧ bl), 1. having money value. 2. full of worth. 47.

variety (vȧ rī'ĕ tĭ), 1. a varied assortment. 2. a particular kind. 51.

various (vâr'ĭ ŭs), 1. varied; not all alike. 2. several; many and different. 18.

very (vĕr'ĭ), 1. much; greatly. 2. exactly. 3. same. 24.

vicinity (vĭ sĭn'ĭ tĭ), 1. nearness. 2. neighborhood. 57.

view (vū), 1. a look; a sight. 2. mental picture. 3. opinion. 19.

village (vĭl'ĭj), a group of houses in the country. 41.

villain (vĭl'ĭn), a scoundrel; a rascal. 55.

vinegar (vĭn'ĕ gĕr), a sour liquid used as a condiment. 33.

volume (vŏl'ūm), 1. a book, especially one of a series. 2. a space. 3. a quantity; a mass. 18.

volunteer (vŏl'ŭn tēr'), *v.* to offer one's services.—*n.* a person who offers his services of his own free will. 56.

waist (wāst), 1. a garment for the upper part of the body. 2. the human body between the bottom of the ribs and the hips. 4.

C

wait (wāt), to stay; delay; look for. 6.

warrant (wŏr'ănt), *n.* 1. a written order giving authority for something. 2. a promise.—*v.* 1. to justify. 2. to guarantee. 25.

waste (wāst), *n.* 1. the action of wasting. 2. a desert. 3. ruin; destruction.—*v.* 1. to make poor use of. 2. to wear away. 22.

wear (wâr), *v.* 1. to have on the body. 2. to show. 3. to use up in service.—*n.* the act of wearing. 8.

weather (wĕ*th*'ĕr), *n.* the state of the air and atmosphere.—*v.* 1. to expose to the air. 2. to come safely through danger. 14.

Wednesday (wĕnz'dā), the fourth day of the week. 14.

weigh (wā), 1. to determine the weight of something. 2. to be heavy. 3. to have influence. 6.

weird (wērd), uncanny; having to do with supernatural things. 24.

where (hwâr), 1. place in or at which. 2. to what place? 3. from what place or source? 7.

whether (hwĕ*th*'ĕr), 1. either if. 2. if it be true or possible that. 52.

which (hwĭch), 1. what one (of two or more)? 2. that; as. 3. any one that; whichever. 4.

whole (hōl), *adj.* 1. complete. 2. full quantity; entire. 3. in sound condition; not defective. — *n.* something which is whole. 27.

wholly (hōl'lĭ), entirely; totally; fully. 31.

whom (hōōm), objective case of *who*. 4.

whose (hōōz), possessive case of *who*. 4.

woman (wo͝om'ăn), a mature female. 8.

. . . 150 Words Commonly Misspelled

(First Half)

A	B	C
accelerate	aeronautics	analogous
accessory	aforesaid	annulment
acquiesce	alias	anonymous
acquittal	alien	archives
adequate	ambiguous	authorize
adherent	amethyst	basically
battalion	chauffeur	credential
biennial	critical	develop
carburetor	criticism	duplicator
catastrophe	criticize	ecstasy
centennial	colossal	eczema
chasm	consensus	elicit
emulate	heinous	lacquer
epitome	idiosyncrasy	laudable
foreword	impediment	liquefy
fuchsia	independent	maintenance
garrulous	indispensable	mucilage
harass	inestimable	necessitate
nineteen	perennial	questionnaire
ninety	persuade	receptacle
ninth	phlegm	recipe
parallel	plausible	relevant
pastime	poinsettia	repellent
penicillin	publicly	resistance
percolator	pursuit	righteous

(Second Half)

adamant	brochure	corroborate
adjacent	civilian	counselor
ameliorate	coalesce	crystallize
aqueduct	coerce	decorum
ballot	colleague	deleterious
benevolent	concurrent	dilemma
diocese	exercise	gauge
disseminate	existence	gnaw
elucidate	exonerate	gymnasium
emanate	facetious	intermittent
equivocal	footwear	oculist
escape	fraudulent	pertinent
poignant	responsibility	socks
posthumous	sacrilegious	solicitor
predominant	scarcity	spasmodic
psychological	scissors	spoonfuls
quixotic	silverware	statute
repetitious	similar	strategic
strictly	synonym	usurp
succinct	systematize	vacillate
succumb	technical	versatile
superintendent	technological	visualize
supervisor	tedious	weird
surveillance	televise	welfare
sympathize	unanimous	wring

A

1. **aspire**—D: To aim for, in the sense of striving toward excellence. Latin *aspirare* (to breathe upon).
2. **sonar**—B: An apparatus that locates underwater objects by sending out high-frequency sound waves. An acronym from SO(und) N(avigation) A(nd) R(anging).
3. **cosset**—C: To pamper; coddle. English dialectal *cosset* (pet lamb).
4. **precipitate**—B: To cause a partially soluble substance to be separated out from a liquid and deposited in solid form. Latin *praecipitare* (cast headlong). "Seawater *precipitates* minerals across the ocean floor."
5. **egalitarian**—B: Democratic; advocating equal political, economic, social and legal rights for everyone. French *égalité* (equality).
6. **substantive**—B: Relating to what is essential; directly bearing on a matter; as, a *substantive* argument. Old French *substantif* (self-existent).
7. **indomitable**—B: Unconquerable; persevering; refusing to be overcome by difficulties. Latin *indomitabilis* (untamable).
8. **countervail**—A: To counterbalance; offset; as, the *countervailing* effect of a new weapons system. Old French *contrevaloir*.
9. **disproportionate**—D: Disparate; out of proportion with regard to size, form, value or number. From *dis* (reverse of) and *proportion*.
10. **aberration**—A: Deviation; departure from whatever is ordinary or normal. Latin *aberrare* (wander; go astray).
11. **expertise**—C: Skill; expert knowledge; know-how. French.
12. **accentuate**—D: To emphasize; stress. When someone *accentuates* the positive, he heightens, sharpens or intensifies the non-negative aspects. Latin *accentus* (accent).
13. **polarize**—A: To separate into diametrically opposed extremes or viewpoints. The term relates to the opposite poles of an electrical field. Greek *polos* (axis of the globe).
14. **motivation**—A: Incentive; inducement or a stimulation. "His *motivation* is the simple desire to be rich." Latin *motivus* (serving to move).
15. **regenerate**—A: To re-create by new growth; as, "Each year the stag *regenerates* its molted horns." Also, to cause to be spiritually reborn. Latin *regenerare* (to reproduce).
16. **acrid**—D: An *acrid* taste or smell is pungent, sharp, irritating. Latin *acer* (sharp, cutting).
17. **chagrin**—C: Annoyance or vexation caused by a failure, disappointment or humiliating incident. "With *chagrin* she realized her mistake." Old French *graignier* (to sorrow).

B

18. **progeny**—B: Offspring; descendants; as, "All the old man's *progeny* were interested in his will." Old French *progenie*, from Latin.
19. **empirical**—A: Based on direct or practical experience rather than theory. From Greek *Empirici*, an ancient association of physicians who treated illness pragmatically.
20. **obelisk**—D: Four-sided, tapering stone pillar with a pyramid-like top. "The Washington Monument is an *obelisk*." Greek *obeliskos*.

1. **allegiance**—C: Loyalty to a government, person, cause; as, to be bound by party *allegiance*. Old French *ligeance*, from *lige*, "liege."
2. **imperialism**—A: Empire-building; extension of a nation's power and dominion by gaining territorial, political or economic control over other nations. Latin *imperium*, "empire."
3. **plebiscite**—D: Direct vote of the people of a country or district on an important public question. Latin *plebi scitum*, "decree of the people."
4. **reclamation**—B: Restoration to a useful condition; as, the *reclamation* of barren, unproductive land. Latin *reclamare*, "to cry out against."
5. **abdicate**—D: To renounce; relinquish formally; as, to *abdicate* leadership. Latin *abdicare*.
6. **bondage**—C: Slavery; serfdom; as, political prisoners held in *bondage*. Middle English *bonde*, "serf."
7. **legation**—B: Diplomatic mission headed by a minister; also, the minister's official residence and office. Latin *legare*, "to delegate."
8. **repatriate**—A: To return to the country of origin; as, to *repatriate* refugees. Latin *repatriare*, "to go back to one's country."
9. **détente**—C: Easing of tensions between nations; as, a precarious *détente* between the United States and Soviet Russia. Middle French *destendre*, "to slacken."
10. **decelerate**—B: To slow down; decrease the speed of; retard; as, to *decelerate* inflation. Latin *de-*, "from," and *celerare*, "to hasten."
11. **caliph**—C: Muslim leader; originally, a successor of Mohammed. Arabic *khalifah*, from *khalafa*, "to succeed."
12. **conditional**—D: Contingent or dependent on something else; limited by conditions; as, a *conditional* contract. Latin *condicere*, "to agree."
13. **impose**—A: To force upon; levy; as, to *impose* a tax. Latin *imponere*, "to put or place upon."
14. **option**—B: Choice; freedom to choose between alternatives; as, to offer *options* for settling a claim. Latin *optio*, "free choice."

C

15. **annex**—A: To take control or possession of; assume jurisdiction over; as, to *annex* adjoining territory. Latin *annectere*, "to bind to."
16. **oligarchy**—D: Government by a few; as, China's imperturbable *oligarchy*. Greek *oligarchia*, from *oligos*, "few," and *archein*, "to rule."
17. **commingle**—C: To combine; mix; mingle; blend; as, to force ethnically disparate tribes to *commingle*. Latin *commiscere*, "to mix together."
18. **constitutional**—B: Lawful; consistent with the fundamental principles established by the constitution of a state or society; as, a citizen's *constitutional* rights. Latin *constituere*, "to set up, constitute."
19. **media**—D: Means of dispensing information or news; channels of communication; as, an event given wide coverage by the *media*. Plural of Latin *medium*.
20. **chronic**—A: Continuous; constant; prolonged; recurring periodically; as, *chronic* warfare. Greek *chronikos*, from *chronos*, "time."

1. **protégé**—C: One whose career is helped by another more influential person. Latin *protegere* (to protect). "The young actor became the director's *protégé*."
2. **ingénue**—C: An actress playing the role of a naïve, innocent or inexperienced girl. French *ingénu* (unsophisticated).
3. **quotidian**—A: Daily; recurring each day, especially whatever is ordinary; as, to record *quotidian* experiences. Latin *quotidianus*, from *quotidie* (daily).
4. **premier**—A: Most important; foremost. French from Latin *primarius* (of the first rank). "He ranked as Germany's *premier* conductor."
5. **plaudit**—D: Any enthusiastic expression of approval or praise; as, "He won *plaudits* for his dancing." Latin *plaudite*, literally a request for applause (clap your hands!) from *plaudere* (to applaud).
6. **grotesque**—B: Bizarre. Old Italian *grottesca* (cave painting).
7. **ebullience**—D: Exuberance. "Arthur Fiedler radiates a jolly *ebullience*." Latin *ebullire* (boiling over; hence, bubbling enthusiasm.)
8. **swivet**—A: State of agitation or annoyance. "The TV producers are in a *swivet* about the Emmy awards." Origin unknown.
9. **egocentric**—B: Self-centered; evaluating everything only in relation to oneself; as, a difficult, *egocentric* artist. Latin *ego* (I) and *centrum* (center).

A

10. **gall**—C: To irritate. Old English *gealla* (sore on a horse from chafing). "To be rejected *galled* him."
11. **skewer**—A: To pierce; transfix. From *skewer*, a pin to hold meat together. "The student *skewered* him with ridicule."
12. **skulk**—A: To lurk or hide, often with sinister intent; move stealthily; as, to *skulk* home after work. Norwegian *skulka*.
13. **omnivorous**—D: Devouring indiscriminately; taking in everything; as, an *omnivorous* reader. Latin *omnis* (all) and *vorus* (devouring).
14. **intrinsic**—C: Inherent; inbred; pertaining to the real nature of a thing; as, Mel Brooks's *intrinsic* humor. Latin *intrinsecus* (inward).
15. **revel**—B: To enjoy immensely; have a noisy, happy time; as, to *revel* in talk. Originally Old French *reveler* (to rebel).
16. **cardinal**—A: Principal; chief; of prime importance; as, the *cardinal* virtues of language. Latin *cardinalis*.
17. **interjection**—D: Exclamation; an interrupting remark or question. Latin *interjectus* (a throwing between). "I made the conventional *interjections*."
18. **redolence**—D: Suggestion or evocation of; fragrance; possession of a pleasing odor. Latin *redolere* (to emit a scent). "I liked the *redolence* of Hollywood's cheap glamour."
19. **dire**—D: Dreadful; terrible; disastrous; as, *dire* circumstances. Latin *dirus* (fearful).
20. **exegesis**—C: Critical explanation or interpretation, often of Scripture; as, an *exegesis* of a poem. Greek *exegesis*.

1. **juxtapose**—C: To place side by side. From French. "Past and present were *juxtaposed*."
2. **antidote**—C: Remedy to counteract a poison or any unwanted condition; as, an *antidote* to a humdrum life. Greek *antidoton* from *anti-* (against) and *dotos* (given).
3. **sacrosanct**—B: Sacred; holy; inviolable. Latin *sacrosanctus*. "The dwelling was *sacrosanct*."
4. **admonition**—A: Friendly reproof; mild warning or reminder. Latin *admonere*.
5. **stymie**—D: In golf, to place a ball in the way of another ball on a putting green; figuratively, to block. Scottish origin. "Our plans were *stymied*."
6. **ruse**—D: Trick or stratagem intended to deceive. Old French *reuser* (to turn aside; detour so as to throw dogs off the scent).
7. **parody**—C: Any humorous or mocking imitation; as, his recourse to sarcasm and bitter *parody*. Greek *paroidia* (countersong).

B

8. **differentiate**—B: To note differences between similar elements. Latin *differentia* (difference).
9. **premise**—A: Assumption or belief on which an argument or conclusion is based; as, to keep one's *premises* clear. Latin *praemittere* (to send on ahead).
10. **replicate**—D: To duplicate; copy; repeat. Latin *replicare* (to fold back; review).
11. **impertinent**—D: Impudent; rude; as, an *impertinent* reply. Latin *impertinens* from *in-* (not) and *pertinere* (to reach out).
12. **contrapuntal**—B: Presenting contrasting elements in music, stories, etc. Italian *contrappunto* (pointed against).
13. **discern**—A: To perceive mentally or visually; to make a distinction; as, to *discern* a pattern. Latin *discernere* (to distinguish).
14. **precursor**—D: A forerunner that indicates future events or paves the way for achievements of others; predecessor; as, the unconscious mind in man's *precursors*. Latin *praecurrere* (to run before).
15. **utilitarian**—D: Practical; pragmatic; as, a *utilitarian* relationship. Latin *utilis* (useful).
16. **artifact**—C: A man-made object such as a tool or weapon. Latin *ars* (skill) and *facere* (to do).
17. **prevision**—C: Foresight; foreknowledge; prophecy or prediction; as, his *prevision* of the electronic revolution. Latin *praevisus* from *prae videre* (to foresee).
18. **pander**—B: To cater to or exploit the weaknesses or worst desires in others; as, to *pander* to their greed. From the mythical Greek *Pandaros*, characterized in medieval stories as a go-between in love affairs
19. **stance**—D: Posture; way of standing. Figuratively, one's intellectual or emotional attitude; as, the *stance* of American Indians. Old French *estance* (position).
20. **rife**—A: Prevalent or widespread, suggesting a rapid increase of something undesirable. Old English *ryfe* (abundant).

1. **agog**—C: Excited; eager; as, "They are *agog* to see all the sights." Old French *a gogue* (joke, joyfulness).
2. **balderdash**—A: Nonsense; as, "We laugh at such *balderdash* now." English 17th-century term for a senseless mixing of beverages, as milk and ale.
3. **gusto**—C: Keen enjoyment; hearty delight. It connotes a vigorous, healthy, positive attitude; as, to welcome friends with *gusto*. Latin *gustare* (to taste, enjoy).
4. **pizzazz**—B: Flair; flamboyance; style; dash; as, the *pizzazz* of Barbra Streisand. An informal word, of unknown origin. (Also spelled pizazz.)

C

5. **cascade**—B: A fall of water; as, "The rain formed a *cascade* against the windshield." Latin *cadere* (to fall).
6. **fickle**—C: Changeable or unstable; as, "The helicopter shuddered and bounced on *fickle* updrafts." Old English *ficol* (tricky).
7. **aghast**—D: Dumfounded; horrified or appalled by something terrible or frightening; as, to be *aghast* at the destruction. Old English *gaestan* (to terrify) became Middle English *agasten*.
8. **anathema**—D: Whatever is detested, loathed, hated (originally an ecclesiastical curse condemning evildoers); as, "Censorship is *anathema* to Americans." Greek (anything devoted to evil).
9. **gung-ho**—D: Enthusiastic; cooperative; as, "Generally the coeds are *gung-ho* for it." Chinese (labor together).
10. **boondoggle**—C: Pointless work; as, "This vast irrigation *boondoggle* relentlessly devours your tax dollars." An American coinage.
11. **rejuvenate**—A: To make young and vigorous again; as, to *rejuvenate* the body's defenses. Latin *re* (again) and *juvenis* (youthful).
12. **kibosh**—A: Veto; usually in the phrase "put the kibosh on"; as, "Governor Brown put the *kibosh* on the practice of giving state officials attaché cases." Origin unknown.
13. **tenacious**—A: Persevering; holding together; as, Casey Stengel's *tenaciously* loyal housekeeper. Latin *tenere* (to hold).
14. **pinioned**—B: Confined; shackled; impeded; as, "One escort *pinioned* Combs." Old French *pignon* (wing feather. Clipped wing feathers ground a bird).
15. **cadence**—A: Rhythmic flow; musical beat; as, the weird *cadence* of their song in the distance. Latin *cadere*.
16. **pandemonium**—D: Wild disorder; uproar; as, "After the victory, *pandemonium* reigned." Coined by Milton in *Paradise Lost* (1667), from Greek *pan* (all) and *daimon* (demon).
17. **torrid**—D: Scorching; intensely hot or burning; as, "Bamboo thrives in a *torrid* climate." Latin *torrere* (to burn, parch, dry with heat).
18. **savvy**—D: Shrewdness; discernment; as, "He brought political *savvy* and a refreshingly offbeat style." Spanish *¿Sabe usted?* (Do you know?).
19. **prodigy**—D: An exceptionally talented person; genius. "Mozart was a child *prodigy*." Latin *prodigium* (prophetic sign).
20. **caveat**—D: Warning, caution or admonition; as, the *caveat* on every pack of cigarettes that smoking can be harmful to your health. Latin (let him beware).

1. **necromancy**—D: Sorcery; alleged communication with the dead. Greek *nekromanteia* from *nekros* (corpse) and *manteia* (divination).

A

1. **adorn**—B: To decorate; add to the attractiveness or distinction of anything; as, "The color patterns of a butterfly wing might *adorn* a summer print dress." Latin *adornare* (to prepare).
2. **barrage**—C: Bombardment, heavy shelling; if you are under a *barrage* of questions, you are under a concentrated attack of words. French *tir de barrage* (curtain of gunfire).
3. **ensemble**—D: Complete costume; clothes and accessories worn for a total harmonious effect; as, to purchase a summer *ensemble*. Also, a group of performers. French.
4. **serene**—D: Calm; tranquil; peaceful; as, a voice at once urgent and *serene*. Latin *serenus* (fair, speaking of weather).
5. **pseudonymous**—D: Bearing (or using) a false or fictitious name; as, "Benjamin Franklin wrote *pseudonymous* ballads and satires." Greek *pseudēs* (false) and *onyma* (name).
6. **cuisine**—C: Style or quality of cooking; the food prepared; as, cookbooks covering *cuisine* from Peking to Paris. French (kitchen).
7. **élan**—B: Verve, style or flair as expressed by spirited self-assurance or brilliant performance; as, to remedy El Fatah's loss of *élan*. French *élancer* (to dart, throw).
8. **bourgeoisie**—C: The middle class; as, "Communists proclaim any tactics are morally permissible in the war against the *bourgeoisie*." Old French *burgeis* from *bourg* (fortified town).
9. **lambent**—D: Flickering; shining with soft radiance; as, "The color is green . . . fresh, shimmering, *lambent* green." Latin *lambere* (to lick).
10. **avian**—C: Characteristic of or pertaining to birds; as, "*Avian* courtship involves elaborate rites." Latin *avis* (bird).
11. **ensue**—C: To follow logically as a consequence of what has preceded; come next; as, the book *Jaws* and the *ensuing* movie. Old French *ensuivre* (pursue, follow).
12. **liaison**—C: Close connection or communication between different groups; as, "The negotiator acted as a *liaison* between players and management." Old French *lier* (to bind).
13. **suffuse**—A: To spread over or fill, as with color, fluid, light, feeling; as, "Her mother was *suffused* with guilt." Latin *suffundere* (pour over or beneath).
14. **languish**—D: To become weak; suffer neglect; as, allowed to *languish* in filthy cells. Latin *languere* (to be weak).
15. **repartee**—D: A quick, witty retort; as, "The first rule of *repartee* is better never than late." Old French *repartie*.
16. **luminous**—B: Shining; filled with light; as, a voice stating in *luminous* words the power of love. Latin *luminosus*.
17. **repertoire**—C: Range of special skills; as, a *repertoire* of problem-solving techniques. French.

B

18. **tenuous**—A: Unsubstantial; slight; thin; as, "The sun continuously emits a *tenuous* gas." Latin *tenuis* (thin).
19. **superfluous**—D: Unnecessary; excessive; more than is needed; as, "I have cut down every *superfluous* expense." Latin *superfluere* (to overflow).
20. **bizarre**—A: Odd; eccentric; extremely different from the usual style, manner, design, color, etc.; as, the *bizarre* siege of Train 734. Italian *bizzarro* (strange) from Basque *bizar* (beard).

1. **grandeur**—C: Splendor; magnificence; as, the *grandeur* of the Alps. Also greatness of character or accomplishments. French.
2. **pretense**—C: Something pretended; a false act, appearance, excuse; as, to be honored under false *pretenses*. Latin *praetendere* (to pretend).
3. **counterpart**—D: Duplicate; whatever is comparable to something else in position or use. From *counter* (opposite) and *part*. "The Canadian Prime Minister is the *counterpart* of the U.S. President."
4. **comply**—A: To obey; conform to rules or requests; as, to *comply* with legal requirements. Latin *complere* (to fill up).
5. **rejoinder**—A: Reply or answer to a question or remark, especially a quick, witty one; retort. Old French *rejoindre* (to join again).
6. **quasi**—B: Seeming to be something but not really so; in a sense or manner; so-called; as, a *quasi*-scientific explanation. Latin (as if).
7. **hyperbole**—A: Obvious exaggeration not meant to be taken literally. Greek *hyper-* (beyond) and *ballein* (to throw).
8. **conjecture**—D: Guess. If you make a *conjecture*, figuratively you are "throwing together" your thoughts without sufficient facts. Latin *conjicere* (to throw together).
9. **relative**—B: Comparative; having meaning only in relation to something else; as, to live in *relative* comfort. Latin *relativus* (referring).
10. **convey**—F: To communicate or impart an idea or meaning. Latin *conviare* (to escort). "Language *conveys* thought."
11. **insatiable**—C: Greedy; unable to be satisfied; as, an *insatiable* appetite. Latin *in* (not) and *satiare* (to fill).
12. **equable**—A: Unvarying; uniform; as, an *equable* climate. Also even-tempered; as, an *equable* disposition. Latin *aequare* (to make equal).
13. **transcendental**—C: Beyond normal experience or rational human knowledge; supernatural; as, "*Transcendental* beauty cannot be compared with any other beauty we know." Latin *transcendere* (to climb over).

C

14. **expletive**—B: Explosive swear word or exclamation expressing an emotional reaction. Latin *expletivus* (for filling out).
15. **ruckus**—D: Uproar; noisy confusion; as, a *ruckus* on campus. Colloquial, perhaps a combination of *ruction* (uproar) and *rumpus*.
16. **gyrate**—A: To move in circles, especially about a fixed point; rotate. Greek *gyros* (circle).
17. **expedient**—D: Suitable or practical for the circumstances, often unethical and promoting self-interest; as, "It was *expedient* for him to alter the facts." Also, an improvised solution. Latin *expedire* (to liberate).
18. **antithesis**—B: Exact opposite. Greek *anti-* (against) and *tithenai* (place). "Love is the *antithesis* of hate."
19. **rebate**—B: Partial refund. To the ancient falconer it meant bringing back a hawk that prematurely left its perch. Old French *rabattre* (to beat down).
20. **intrepid**—D: Very brave; cool and determined in the face of danger; as, *intrepid* pioneers. Latin *intrepidus* (calm).

1. **luminary**—A: Celebrity; distinguished person, a leading light; as, meeting the *luminaries* of show business. Latin *lumen* (light).
2. **quarry**—B: Prey; anything eagerly sought or hunted; as, "Our *quarry* was the actress." Middle English *querre* (entrails of a slain animal fed to the hounds).
3. **kinescope**—C: Movie of a television show; important tube in a TV set. Greek *kinesis* (motion) and *scope* (instrument for observing).
4. **loll**—A: To lounge; sit back in a relaxed way. "I *loll* in the humor of their recollections and gossip." Middle Dutch *lollen* (to sleep).
5. **maudlin**—B: Foolishly sentimental; mawkish. Old French *Madeleine* for Mary Magdalene, follower of Christ, often pictured as weeping. "*Maudlin* sympathy angered me."
6. **stricture**—D: Restriction; narrowing of a duct; as, *strictures* of convention. Also sharp criticism. Latin *stringere* (to bind tightly).
7. **montage**—D: Sequence of rapidly alternating images in films to convey an impression; as, a *montage* of falling calendar leaves and express trains. French *monter* (to mount).
8. **dissertation**—C: Treatise; a long, formal written treatment of a subject, usually by a Ph.D. candidate. Latin *disserere* (to discuss).
9. **embellish**—D: To decorate; improve upon by an addition. Old French *embellir*. "I used to *embellish* the story."

A

11. **auditory**—B: Having to do with hearing or the organs of hearing. Latin *audire* (to hear).
12. **complex**—D: An intricate combination of related things to form a complicated whole. Latin *complexus* (encompassing).
13. **critique**—C: A thorough evaluation, especially of a work of art or literature. Greek *kritikos* (able to discern).
14. **syntax**—B: Dealing with grammar, as in the relationship of words to form a phrase or sentence. Greek *syntassein* (to join).
15. **repository**—A: A place where items are stored. Latin *reponere* (to put aside).
16. **divination**—B: An attempt to foretell future events by alleged supernatural means; as, Astrology is a form of *divination*. Latin *divinatio* (gift of prophecy).
17. **admonitory**—D: Warning or cautioning so as to avoid danger. The brain can store *admonitory* information. Latin *admonere* (to warn).
18. **esoteric**—B: Difficult to understand; only for people with specific knowledge or interest; as, an *esoteric* lecture on holography. Greek *esotero* (inner).
19. **analogue**—C: Something similar or analogous to something else; as, The British House of Commons is an *analogue* of the U.S. Congress. Greek *analogos* (in proportion).
20. **bicameral**—D: Having two legislative chambers in government. Therefore the "*bicameral* mind" refers to the right and left side of the brain. Latin *bi-* (two) and *camera* (vault).

1. **unduly**—B: Excessively; improperly. "Security measures were *unduly* lax." From *un-* (not) and Middle English *dewe* (suitable).
2. **fossil**—D: Hardened remnant of an animal or plant of a prehistoric age preserved in earth or rock. Latin *fossilis* (dug up).
3. **caldron**—A: Large kettle. Figuratively, violent unrest or upheaval resembling a boiling *caldron*. Latin *caldarium* (hot bath).
4. **fiasco**—C: Complete and often ignominious failure. "The birthday cake was a *fiasco*." Italian.
5. **xenophobic**—D: Irrationally fearful of strangers or foreigners. Greek *xenos* (foreigner) and *phobia* (abnormal fear).
6. **median**—C: In the middle; having an intermediate position. "The *median* price of a home jumped by $32,600." Latin *medius* (middle).
7. **regress**—B: To revert; relapse; go back to a former, less advanced state. Latin *regredi* (step back).

B

8. **doggerel**—D: Inferior, trivial poetry often trying to be comical; jingle. Middle English *dogerel*.
9. **linchpin**—C: Axle pin holding on a wheel. Figuratively, something holding together the elements of a situation. "Freedom is the *linchpin* of democracy." Old English *lynis*.
10. **sophomoric**—D: Resembling traditional college sophomores, immature and overconfident; as, the sophomoric antics of our government. Greek *sophos* (wise) and *môros* (foolish).
11. **apocalypse**—B: Prophetic disclosure; specifically the Biblical book of Revelations. "An *apocalypse* usually reveals God's purpose for the world." Greek *apokalupsis*.
12. **forfeit**—C: Lose a right or advantage by some neglect. "You *forfeit* privileges by not registering." Old French *forfait* (crime).
13. **squib**—A: Short news story often used as a filler for a column. "The magazine printed a *squib* about our musical." Origin unknown.
14. **ponder**—C: To consider something with painstaking care and thoroughness; as, to *ponder* election results. Latin *ponderare*.
15. **numismatics**—D: The science, study and collection of coins, medals and the like. "*Numismatics* can be a profitable hobby." Greek *nomisma* (current coinage).
16. **restitution**—C: Repayment; making good the loss or injury one person has suffered by another. Latin *restituere* (to put in its former place).
17. **epoch**—B: Particular era remembered for important events or personalities; as, the *epoch* of the Korean War. Greek *epochê* (pause).
18. **nomenclature**—A: Terminology; system of names to classify objects. Latin *nomen* (name) and *calare* (to call).
19. **globule**—C: Droplet; tiny ball, especially a drop of liquid; as, a *globule* of dew. Latin *globus* (round ball).
20. **prattle**—D: To babble; talk foolishly. "She *prattled* on about her problems." Middle Dutch *pratten*.

1. **hone**—C: To sharpen; give an edge to; as, to *hone* a knife for carving meat. Old English *han* (a stone).
2. **hulk**—B: Broken-down ship; deserted wreck; now, anything unwieldy. Old English *hulc* (ship).
3. **saw**—D: Proverb; a familiar homely saying; as, "'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush' is a *saw* we've all heard." Old English *sagu* (a saying).
4. **wield**—D: To exercise authority, power or influence; make full use of; as, to *wield* political power. Old English *wealdan* (have power over).

C

5. **bight**—D: Bay formed by a curve in a shoreline; loop in a rope. Old English *byht* (bend).
6. **creed**—A: Authoritative statement of belief; set of principles; doctrine; as, the Apostles' *Creed* in the Christian faith. Old English *creda* (I believe), from Latin *credo*.
7. **girth**—C: Circumference; distance around something; as, the enormous *girth* of a redwood tree. Also, a strap around a horse to secure a saddle. Middle English *gerth*, akin to Old English *gyrdan* (to encircle).
8. **crop**—D: To cut short; trim; as, "A printer *crops* the edge of a page." Old English *cropp* (top, usually of a plant).
9. **bane**—B: Affliction; cause of harm or worry; as, "Inflation is the *bane* of our times." Old English *bana* (murderer).
10. **eke**—C: To supplement by great effort; manage with difficulty; as, to *eke* out a living. Old English *eac* (increase).
11. **gnash**—C: To grind one's teeth in anger or distress. Related to obsolete *gnast*, an Old English adaptation of Old Norse *gnastr* (a gnashing of teeth).
12. **font**—D: Source; as, "Grandmother was a *font* of family history." Old English *font* (basin for baptismal water) from Latin *fons* (spring).
13. **quell**—B: To suppress; put down by force; as, to *quell* a riot. Also, to quiet or allay; as, to *quell* a child's fears. Old English *cwellan* (to kill).
14. **faze**—B: To disturb; upset. Generally used in a negative sense; as, not to be *fazed* by a problem. Old English *fesian* (put to flight).
15. **shank**—A: Shin; leg from knee to ankle. Old English *sceanca* (shin).
16. **doff**—D: To take off; as, clothing from the body; raise; as, to *doff* one's hat. Old English *don of* (remove).
17. **lore**—C: Knowledge; collection of facts and traditions about a subject; as, Joseph Conrad's vast *lore* of the sea. Old English *lar*.
18. **grit**—D: Pluck; unflinching courage or determination; as, "The girl had true *grit* in overcoming obstacles." The basic meaning is coarse sand, from Old English *greot*.
19. **deft**—D: Skillful or adroit; having a light, neat and sure touch; as, to hit a golf ball with a *deft* stroke. Old English *gedæfte* (mild, gentle).
20. **wreak**—D: To inflict vengeance or destruction on an enemy; to damage. Most frequently used in the phrase "to *wreak* havoc." Old English *wrecan* (revenge, drive out).

A

20. **flippantly**—B: Frivolously; impertinently; not showing expected seriousness. "The queen spoke rather *flippantly*." Perhaps from Early Modern English *flip* (to move nimbly).

1. **codicil**—C: A supplement; usually a later addition to a will, modifying or revoking it. Latin *codex* (a book made of wood blocks).
2. **potable**—C: Drinkable; fit or safe for drinking; as, to filter tap water to make it *potable*. Latin *potare* (to drink).
3. **raillery**—C: Banter; good-natured teasing or ridicule. "Sir Winston Churchill's *raillery* often provoked laughter." French *raillerie*.
4. **codger**—C: Eccentric older man; as, a lovable *codger*. A mildly disparaging term. Perhaps from Middle English *cadger* (peddler).
5. **inertia**—D: Sluggishness; unresponsiveness; not wanting to move or act. Latin *iners* (inactive). "The nation was killing itself through *inertia*."
6. **asinine**—C: Unintelligent; silly; stubborn—all traits considered characteristic of asses; as, an *asinine* decision. Latin *asinus* (ass).
7. **relegate**—C: Assign to an inferior, less desirable position; as, to *relegate* a player to the minor leagues; also to *relegate* (give over) the problem to the committee. Latin *relegare* (to send away).
8. **eleemosynary**—C: Charitable; philanthropic; as, *eleemosynary* activities; *eleemosynary* institutions. Greek *eleemosyne* (pity, mercy).
9. **callow**—B: Inexperienced; immature; resembling young birds lacking flying feathers; as, a *callow* musician. Old English *calu* (bald).
10. **effigy**—D: Crude image of a hated person; as, to hang the dictator in *effigy*. Latin *effigies*.
11. **lesion**—A: Injury; impairment; damage to the body; as, a *lesion* in a tendon. Latin *laedere* (to injure).
12. **prestigious**—C: Honored; having great distinction or influence; as, a *prestigious* writer. Latin *praestigiosus* (full of tricks).
13. **vibrant**—C: Vigorous; vivacious; pulsating with energy; as, "The actress gave a *vibrant* performance." Latin *vibrare* (to shake, tremble).
14. **iota**—C: A small amount; as, without even an *iota* of common sense. From the letter *i*, smallest in the Greek alphabet.
15. **sequel**—B: Continuation; result; something often linked to what went on before; as, "The *sequel* to his discovery was the award." Latin *sequi* (to follow).

B

16. **inquest**—C: Investigation, especially to determine the cause of death. Middle English *enqueste*.
17. **quench**—A: To extinguish; as, to *quench* a fire; also, satisfy; as, to *quench* a thirst. Old English *cwencan* (to extinguish).
18. **tether**—B: Rope or chain used to tie an animal so as to limit its range or movement; as, a horse on a short *tether*. Old Norse *tjothr*.
19. **cadge**—D: To beg; sponge; as, to *cadge* money. Possibly from Middle English *cadger* (peddler).
20. **nodule**—A: Small lump or tumor; little knob on a stem or root of a plant. Latin *nodus* (knot).

1. **ethnic**—C: Relating to nationality or race, or to characteristics of people possessing a common heritage; as, Irish, Negro, Polish and other *ethnic* groups. Greek *ethnos* (race, tribe).
2. **faction**—C: A clique working for its own ends; as, a new sense of coöperation between party *factions*. Latin *factio* (a making or doing).
3. **anachronistic**—C: Out-of-date; belonging to a former age and now inappropriate. Greek *anachronizein* (to refer to a wrong time).
4. **ideology**—D: Beliefs and ideas that form the basis of a political, economic or social system; as, "He appears *ideologically* elusive." French *idéologie*.
5. **contender**—D: One who competes for position; as, "This man is the best-qualified *contender*." Latin *contendere* (to strain, exert).
6. **incumbent**—C: Currently in office; as, the *incumbent* President. Latin *incumbere* (to lie or lean upon).
7. **acclamation**—D: Wild applause; as, "The Presidential candidate was nominated by *acclamation*." Latin *acclamare* (to cry out).
8. **fratricide**—C: Killing a brother, relative, countryman; as, "The party engaged in *fratricide* over the choice of a nominee." Latin *fratricida*, from *frater* (brother) and *caedere* (to kill).
9. **Populist**—A: A rural progressive desiring greater government action. From a small farmers' movement in 1892. Latin *populus* (of the people).
10. **mandate**—B: Authoritative order; expressed will of voters. When we give someone a *mandate* to clean up corruption, we symbolically place the problem in his hands. Latin *mandare* (to commit to one's charge).

11. **consensus**—A: General agreement; as, the *consensus* of party professionals. Unchanged from the Latin.
12. **disavow**—A: To repudiate; refuse to claim responsibility for; as, "He *disavowed* his plan to cut federal spending." Old French *desavouer*.
13. **gerrymander**—A: To alter a voting district unfairly. From Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, whose party in 1812 changed a district's lines in Essex County. (Its changed shape resembled a *salamander*.)

C

14. **demagogue**—D: Political agitator; one who plays on emotions and prejudices to gain power. Greek *dēmagōgos* (leader of the people).
15. **telegenic**—B: Attractive on television; as, "It helps candidates to be *telegenic*." A new word from Greek *tēle* (far off) and *genic* (producing, born).
16. **bloc**—A: Group; combination of persons, parties or nations united for a common purpose; as, mobilizing the communist *bloc*. French *bloc* (block, lump, the whole lot).
17. **polarization**—C: A gathering of people around opposing viewpoints; as, the *polarization* of the community over busing. From positive and negative charges around opposite *poles* in an electric field.
18. **junket**—B: Travel; disparaging term referring to a government official's trip at public expense. Italian *giuncata* (a cream cheese).
19. **pork barrel**—D: Government funds used to ingratiate Congressmen with their constituents; as, "The Rivers-and-Harbors Bill is a *pork barrel* that has developed hundreds of projects." A colloquial farm term.
20. **radical**—A: One who holds extreme views and advocates far-reaching reforms. Latin *radicalis* (deeply rooted).

1. **shimmer**—A: To shine with a soft, quivering light; glimmer; as, moonlight *shimmering* on the water. Old English *scymrian*.
2. **gruesome**—C: Repulsive; causing horror. Old Danish *grue*.
3. **fraud**—A: The act of cheating someone; dishonest trick; an imposter. Latin *fraus* (deceit).
4. **erode**—B: To wear away slowly by friction, attrition; as, a field *eroded* by heavy rain. Latin *erodere* (to gnaw away).
5. **sever**—C: To cut or break off; separate; as, to *sever* a contract. Latin *separare* (to separate).
6. **transition**—A: Process of changing from one condition, place or form to another. Latin *transitio* (a going across).
7. **chaotic**—A: Completely disordered and confused; as, the *chaotic* era of the Hundred Years' War. Greek *khaos* (vast chasm).
8. **contemplate**—D: To ponder deeply; as, to *contemplate* a new theory. Also to meditate. Latin *contemplari* (to survey).
9. **evolution**—A: Gradual development or growth; as, the *evolution* of the computer. Also, a theory of the development of living organisms. Latin *evolutio* (an unrolling).
10. **devise**—C: To plan; be inventive by combining ideas in new ways. Latin *dividere* (to divide).

20

A

9. **philter**—A: Love potion; magic drink supposed to make one fall in love. Latin *philtrum* from Greek *philein* (to love).
10. **reverie**—B: Daydream; dreamlike musing. "Her *reverie* was broken by his loud arrival." Middle French *reverie* (delirium).
11. **amorous**—C: Full of love for the opposite sex; very affectionate; as, "The secretary told her *amorous* boss to stop or she would slap his face." Latin *amor* (love).
12. **wistful**—B: Pensively longing; yearning with small hope of fulfillment; as, a *wistful* hope to meet the rock star. From obsolete English *wistly* (attentive) and *wishful*.
13. **assignation**—B: Tryst; arrangement for a secret meeting between lovers; as, "She did not approve of the *assignation*." Latin *assignare* (to designate).
14. **dalliance**—A: Flirtation; a frivolous wasting of time; as, "She preferred a *dalliance* to anything more serious." Old French *dalier* (to chat).
15. **captivate**—D: To fascinate; charm; as, to be *captivated* by her wit. Latin *captivare* (to take captive).
16. **siren**—D: In Greek myth, a sea nymph whose song lured sailors to their deaths on rocky coasts; therefore, a seductive woman; as, *sirens* of the silent screen.
17. **solicitous**—A: Concerned; anxious; as, *solicitous* about a loved one's health. Latin *sollicitus* (strongly moved).
18. **rapport**—C: Sympathetic relationship; as, to have a close *rapport* with each other. Old French *reporter* (to bring back.).
19. **voluptuous**—B: Sensual; taking pleasure in all the senses; as, *voluptuous* tastes. Also, sensuously pleasing; as, a *voluptuous* woman. Latin *voluptuosus* (full of pleasure).
20. **euphoria**—A: Sense of well-being and great happiness; as, the *euphoria* that comes from falling in love. Greek *euphoros* (healthy).

1. **warranty**—B: Guarantee that a product will do what its makers claim it will do; as, a one-year *warranty* on parts and service. Old North French *warant* (protection).
2. **solvent**—C: Dissolving agent; especially a fluid that liquefies other substances. Latin *solvere* (to loosen).
3. **bushing**—C: Device to reduce the diameter of a hole or lessen friction. Middle Dutch *buse* (bushing of a wheel).
4. **impeller**—D: Rotor blade; rotating device used to force water or gas along a pipe or conduit; as, a dishwasher's *impeller*. Latin *impellere* (to drive).

B

5. **terminal**—B: Connecting point in an electrical circuit; as, a battery *terminal*. Latin *terminus* (boundary; limit).
6. **caster**—D: Small wheel on a swivel fastened to legs of furniture. Middle English *casten* (to throw).
7. **trip**—B: To actuate a mechanism; as, to *trip* a circuit breaker. Old French *treper*.
8. **mortise**—D: Notch or hole, into which fits a projection (tenon) to make a joint. Arabic *murtaza* (joined, fixed in).
9. **epoxy**—D: Strong adhesive of many uses, including waterproofing.
10. **auger**—D: Drill shaped like a corkscrew for boring holes. Old English *nafugar* (tool for routing out wheel hubs).
11. **transverse**—C: Crosswise; going from side to side. Latin *transvertere* (to turn across).
12. **disassemble**—C: To take apart; as, to *disassemble* the light fixture. Latin *dis-* (apart) and assemble.
13. **immerse**—B: To plunge into, so as to cover completely; as, to *immerse* a roller in paint. Latin *immergere*.
14. **grommet**—C: Eyelet, usually made of metal or plastic, through which a cord may be passed, as on a pool cover or tarpaulin. French *gourmer* (to curb, bridle).
15. **sprocket**—C: One of the toothlike points on the rim of a wheel that mesh with the links of a chain; as, to remove the ten-speed bicycle's drive-*sprocket*. Origin unknown.
16. **dowel**—D: Peg fitting tightly into a hole to hold pieces of wood or metal together. Middle English *dowle* (plug).
17. **gasket**—A: Leakproofing seal, such as a piece of rubber, metal or paper placed somewhat like a collar around or within a joint; as, the main *gasket* on a refrigerator door. Origin unknown.
18. **bobbin**—B: Spool or reel that holds thread for a sewing machine; as, to untangle the snarl in the *bobbin* box. French *bobiner* (to wind).
19. **corrode**—A: To rust; as, "The contact points in a car's distributor sometimes *corrode*." Latin *corrodere* (to gnaw away).
20. **flashing**—D: Weatherproofing, usually metal or plastic, used to seal angles and corners of a roof, especially around a chimney. Middle English *flashen* (to sprinkle).

1. **dexterity**—D: Adroitness or cleverness; deftness. Latin *dexteritas* (skillfulness).

C

2. **mimicry**—C: Act of closely imitating or copying. "Charles's skill at *mimicry* began to bloom." Latin *mimicus* (farcical; like a mime).
3. **infuse**—D: To imbue; instill; fill with some quality that permeates, changes, inspires. Latin *infundere* (to pour in or on).
4. **panache**—A: Dashing elegance. "Prince Charles combined his expertise with a *panache* that surprised his friends." Latin *pinna* (feather).
5. **unsullied**—B: Unspoiled in purity or splendor. Old French *souiller* (to soil).
6. **scathing**—B: Harshly critical; very severe; withering; scornful. "The Prince of Wales launched a *scathing* attack on British industrialists." Old Norse *scathi* (injury).
7. **deference**—C: Courteous respect; consideration for the wishes of others. French *déférence*.
8. **badinage**—D: Banter; light conversation; as, a delight in court *badinage*. French *badiner* (to joke).
9. **enhance**—C: To improve; make more attractive or desirable. Old French *enhaucier* (to raise, heighten).
10. **affinity**—A: Close relationship; natural liking or attraction. Latin *affinis* (related; literally, bordering on).
11. **synthesis**—A: Combination of separate parts or elements to form a unified whole. Greek *synthesis* (a composition).
12. **innate**—C: Inborn; existing from birth rather than acquired. Latin *innatus* (born).
13. **preamble**—C: Introduction; introductory statement. Latin *praeambulus* (going before).
14. **spartan**—D: Brave and hardy; resembling the Spartans; as, his *spartan* recreations. From *Sparta* (ancient Greek city).
15. **convoluted**—B: Complicated; difficult to comprehend. Latin *convolvere* (to roll together).
16. **generic**—D: Characteristic of an entire species. Latin *genus* (a kind; race; family).
17. **buffoonery**—C: Clowning; tricks and pranks. "Charles reveled in *buffoonery*." Italian *buffare* (to puff out the cheeks as a comic gesture).
18. **inordinate**—A: Excessive; exceeding normal limits. "The press and public took an *inordinate* interest in everything he did." Latin *inordinatus* (disorderly).
19. **investiture**—D: Formal act of presenting a title or rank with appropriate ceremony; as, the full rehearsal of the *investiture*. Latin *investire* (to clothe).

21

A

19. **rune**—A: Poem or saying having a mystical meaning; charm or spell; as, a "folksy *rune* used by farmers." Old Norse *rūn* (secret, mystery).
20. **synchrony**—C: Simultaneous occurrence; happening at the same time. Greek *synchronos*, from Greek *syn* (with) and *chronos* (time). "He moved in *synchrony* with the waves."

1. **incredulous**—C: Skeptical; feeling or expressing doubt; as, "Their eyes were large with *incredulous* joy." Latin *incredulus*.
2. **rekindle**—A: To renew. From Latin *re-* (again) and Old Norse *kynda* (set on fire); as, to *rekindle* friendships.
3. **libation**—D: An alcoholic drink. Originally, pouring out wine as a religious offering. Latin *libare* (to pour out).
4. **bedeck**—C: To decorate; cover with ornaments. "We've *bedecked* our home with lovely things." From *be-* (an intensive, meaning "completely") and *deck* (adorn).
5. **parlay**—C: To increase; exploit a small asset to achieve a great success. "We *parlayed* flour and water into Christmas spirit." French *paroli* (betting an original stake plus its winnings).
6. **agape**—C: Brotherly love; formerly, a meal shared by early Christians before the Lord's Supper. Greek.
7. **unscathed**—B: Wholly unharmed; as, to survive the Christmas confusion *unscathed*. Middle English *un-* (not) and *scathen* (to injure).
8. **compassionate**—C: Sympathetic; concerned. Latin *compati* (to have compassion).
9. **poignant**—A: From Latin *pungere* (to prick); thus, emotionally moving in a painful, penetrating way; as, *poignant* memories.
10. **fleecy**—A: As soft and light as fleece (sheep's wool). "Children race around the lodge in their *fleecy* boots." Middle English *flees*.
11. **hue**—A: Color. "Spray-paint straw carryalls in rainbow *hues*." Old English *heow* (shape; appearance).
12. **luster**—D: Brightness; glow of reflected light; splendor; as, to give the *luster* of midday to objects below. Latin *lustrare* (to illumine).
13. **imbue**—B: To permeate; saturate; to fill with ideals, feelings. "We try to *imbue* the holidays with some solemnity." Latin *imbuere* (to soak).
14. **stash**—B: To hide or put away in a secret or safe place. "Christmas is my time to *stash* personal poems into each child's stocking." Origin uncertain.

B

15. **taper**—B: A long, slender wax candle. "Singers carry lighted *tapers*." Old English *tapur* from Latin *papyrus* (paper; later, wick), the initial "p" having changed to "t".
16. **confection**—A: Any candy, preserve, sweetmeat; as, *confections* resembling flowers. Latin *confectio* (a completing).
17. **liturgy**—B: The ritual for public worship in various religions; as, the church's beautiful Christmas *liturgy*. Greek *leitourgia* (divine service).
18. **rapture**—B: Ecstasy; enormous joy; as, the children's look of early-morning *rapture*. Latin *raptus* (rapt) from *rapere* (to seize).
19. **larder**—A: Storeroom or place where food is kept; provisions. "There's a king's treasure in your kitchen *larder*." Old French *lardier* (place for storing bacon).
20. **keepsake**—B: Memento. "Add some new *keepsake* to the tree."

1. **vascular**—B: Related to the vessels in a body or plant that carry fluids such as blood, lymph, sap; as, to have a healthy *vascular* system. Latin *vas* (small vessel; dish).
2. **perforate**—A: To pierce; puncture; as, a *perforated* eardrum. Latin *perforare* (to bore through).
3. **hypochondriac**—C: One who is overly anxious about his health and frequently imagines he has various diseases. Greek *hypokhondrion* (area under the breastbone once believed to be the seat of melancholy).
4. **comatose**—C: Unconscious; as if in a coma or stupor; lethargic. Greek *koma* (deep sleep). "The patient remained in a *comatose* condition."
5. **platelet**—D: Small coin-shaped particle in the blood necessary for clotting. From *plate* and *-let* (small).
6. **diuretic**—B: Medicinal substance that stimulates kidneys to eliminate excess body water. Greek *diourein* from *dia* (through) and *ourein* (to urinate).
7. **malinger**—A: To shirk; pretend sickness to avoid work. French *malingre* (sickly).
8. **rubella**—D: A mild contagious disease affecting young people; also called German measles. Latin *rubellus* (reddish).
9. **vertigo**—C: Dizziness; the sensation that one's surroundings are whirling about; mental bewilderment. Latin *vertere* (to turn).
10. **atrophy**—B: To wither; waste away. Greek *atrophos* (poorly nourished) from *a-* (not) and *trophe* (nourishment)

C

11. **dehydration**—A: Excessive loss of water from the body. Latin *de-* (from) and Greek *hydor* (water). "Long-distance runners may suffer *dehydration*."
12. **therapeutic**—D: Curative; having healing qualities. Greek *therapeuein* (to nurse).
13. **diagnostic**—C: Concerning the identification of disease; as, *diagnostic* procedures such as X rays or blood tests. Greek *diagignoskein* (to distinguish).
14. **intravenous**—B: Directly into a vein; as, *intravenous* feeding. Latin *intra* (within) and *venous*.
15. **psychosomatic**—A: Pertaining to a physical disorder caused by emotional stress. Greek *psyche* (mind) and *soma* (body).
16. **trauma**—A: Emotional shock producing a lasting mental effect; as, children undergoing the *trauma* of war. Greek *trauma* (wound).
17. **obese**—C: The Latin *obedere* (to devour) gives us our word for stout.
18. **antibody**—D: An immunizing agent produced by the body to fight off infections; as, *antibodies* stimulated by flu shots. Greek *anti* (against) and *body*.
19. **toxic**—D: Poisonous; destructive. Greek *toxikon* (poison).
20. **dilate**—C: To widen; make larger; expand; as, "The medicinal drops *dilate* the pupils of the eyes." Latin *dilatare* (spread out, enlarge).

1. **infatuated**—C: Foolishly in love; as, "The young officer became *infatuated* with the older woman." Latin *infatuare* (to make a fool of).
2. **gallant**—D: Chivalrous; attentive to women, often in a dashing way. "Ziegfeld was *gallant* to the women in his shows." Old French *galer* (to make merry).
3. **winsome**—C: Pleasing; charming; as, the girl's *winsome* smile. Old English *wynsum* (pleasant).
4. **inamorata**—D: Beloved woman; sweetheart. Latin *inamorare* (to inspire with love). "The actress played King Kong's *inamorata*."
5. **fervor**—A: Passion; great emotional warmth; as, the *fervor* of the groom's "I do." Latin *fervere* (to boil, seethe).
6. **billet-doux**—D: Love letter. Literally "sweet letter," from French *billet* (short note) and *doux* (sweet).
7. **Adonis**—B: In Greek mythology, a handsome youth loved by the goddess Aphrodite; therefore, any exceptionally handsome young man.
8. **monogamous**—A: Having one mate; married to one person at a time. Latin *monogamia* (single marriage).

A

8. **coercive**—B: Compelling; enforcing by force or threat; as, *coercive* legislation. Latin *coercere*, "to press together."

9. **hybrid**—C: Mixed; blended; composed of diverse elements; as, platform tennis—a *hybrid* derivative of tennis, jai alai and ballroom dancing. Latin *hybrida*, "offspring of a mixed union."

10. **sully**—D: To tarnish; stain; blemish; as, to *sully* the team's record. French *souiller*, "to soil."

11. **blatant**—B: Unpleasantly noisy; loud and vulgar; as, a *blatant* crowd of spectators. Latin *blatire*, "to chatter."

12. **sanguinary**—D: Bloody; marked by bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* free-for-all. Latin *sanguis*, "blood."

13. **peregrination**—C: Travel; wandering; as, the basketball team's early *peregrination*. Latin *peregrinari*, "to travel."

14. **obloquy**—A: Abusive language; public defamation; calumny; as, to heap *obloquy* on the referee. Latin *obloqui*, "to speak against, abuse, chide."

15. **mettle**—B: Courage; spirit; stamina; as, to test a rookie's *mettle*. Middle English *metel*, "metal, mettle."

16. **infraction**—D: Violation; breaking; as, an *infraction* of racing regulations. Latin *infringere*, "to break off."

17. **lethal**—A: Deadly; fatal; devastating; as a *lethal* southpaw. Latin *letum*, "death."

18. **contemptuous**—B: Scornful; showing disdain or contempt; as, to be *contemptuous* of the hecklers. Latin *contemptus*.

19. **perennial**—C: Persistent; enduring; recurring regularly; as, *perennial* champions. Latin *perennis*, "lasting."

20. **finesse**—D: Delicate skill or artistry in performance; adroit maneuvering in a difficult situation; as, a hockey player's *finesse*. Middle French *fin*, "fine."

1. **confabulation**—A: informal or familiar conversation; conference; as, a hurried *confabulation* among the U.N. delegates. Latin *com-* (together) and *fabulari* (to converse).

2. **dillydally**—C: To dawdle; waste time by vacillating; as, to *dillydally* in making a decision. An extension of *dally*, as "zigzag" is to "zag."

3. **namby-pamby**—A: Weakly sentimental; without character. From nickname for Ambrose Phillips, 18th-century poet whose verse was considered overly sentimental.

4. **hubbub**—C: Uproar; a state of noisy confusion; tumult; as, the *hubbub* following the victory. Gaelic *ubub*, an exclamation of contempt.

B

5. **scrumptious**—D: Delectable; as, "A *scrumptious* casserole is very pleasing to the taste." An alteration of *sumptuous*.

6. **discombobulate**—B: To upset; disconcert. Origin unknown. Perhaps a humorist *discombobulated* by an unexpected event coined the word from *discompose* or *discomfit*.

7. **flabbergasted**—B: Astonished or amazed. Mentioned in 1772 as fashionable slang. Possibly a combination of *flabby* and *aghast*. We go limp with surprise!

8. **pixilated**—B: Led astray by *pixies*, therefore, eccentric, whimsical. Used in New England to mean inebriated.

9. **rapscallion**—A: Rascal; scoundrel. A later form of *rascallion*—"rascal," with an ornate ending.

10. **gabble**—C: To talk rapidly and unintelligibly, sounding like a goose; as, "He *gabbled* on and on about his misfortunes." Of imitative origin.

11. **bumptious**—D: Conceited or disagreeably self-assertive; pushy; as, the *bumptious* tax assessor's aide. A humorous extension of bump.

12. **gawk**—D: To stare; gape. "The crowd *gawked* at the film stars." Perhaps from obsolete *gaw* (to stare, gape).

13. **smidgen**—D: A very small amount; tiny bit; trifle; as, a *smidgen* of butter. Perhaps an alteration of *smitch* (a smudge).

14. **heyday**—B: Acme or peak; the time of greatest vigor or success; as, "He was a football star in his *heyday*." Low German *heidi* (hurrah!).

15. **avuncular**—A: Like an uncle. *Avuncular* advice is apt to be kindly and indulgent. Latin *avunculus* (maternal uncle).

16. **cockamamie**—C: A *cockamamie* excuse is one that is ridiculous or unbelievable. Another meaning is second-rate. From *decalcomania* (a process for transferring designs).

17. **lambaste**—A: Metaphorically, to beat lame. From Old Norse *lemja* (to lame) and *beysta* (to beat); hence, to scold or criticize severely.

18. **riffraff**—D: The most disreputable people in a society; rabble. Middle French *rif* and *raf* (one and all).

19. **spangle**—B: Any small, bright, sparkling object. Old English *spange* (clasp, brooch).

20. **skinflint**—C: Literally, one who would skin a flint to save or gain something; therefore, a hard, stingy person; a miser.

1. **hospice**—C: Shelter or lodging for travelers, the underprivileged or sick, often maintained by a religious group. Old French from Latin *hospitium* (hospitality).

C

2. **somnolent**—C: Sleepy; drowsy. Latin *somnus* (sleep).

3. **threnody**—D: Dirge; song, poem or speech of lamentation, especially for the dead. Greek *thrēnos* (lament).

4. **scintilla**—A: Minute amount; barely perceptible trace. Direct from Latin (spark, glimmer). "Lurid charges flourished without a *scintilla* of evidence."

5. **gimbal**—D: Device that maintains equilibrium, as a compass mounting that allows the face of the instrument to remain level despite the motions of a ship, airplane or auto.

6. **sartorial**—C: Latin *sartor* (tailor); hence relating to clothing. "Prince Charles was criticized for his lack of *sartorial* style."

7. **vortex**—C: Whirlpool; as, "mysterious, *vortex*-shaped blobs on the sun." Direct from Latin.

8. **deciduous**—B: Shedding annually, as leaves; as, "to distinguish evergreen from *deciduous* trees." Latin *decidere*, from *de* (off) and *cadere* (to fall).

9. **doyen**—D: Senior member of a group in age, status, rank; one skilled by long experience; as, "James Beard, portly and jolly *doyen* of cookbook authors." Latin *decanus* (chief of ten).

10. **congeries**—D: Collection of things; a mass or aggregation. "The porn industry is a loose, sprawling *congeries* of businesses." Latin *congerere* (to pile up).

11. **olfactory**—C: Relating to or connected with the sense of smell. Latin *olfacere* (to smell). "The advertiser used bacon-scented ink as an *olfactory* experiment."

12. **cerulean**—D: Sky-blue; azure. "Square-rigged clouds sailed the *cerulean* skies." Latin *caeruleus* from *caelum* (sky).

13. **cacophony**—B: Harsh, discordant, jarring sound. "The wind screamed in a frightening *cacophony*." Greek *kakophonos* (harsh-sounding).

14. **miasma**—C: Heavy vapor or fog; as, a *miasma* rising from a swamp. Figuratively, an unwholesome or corrupting atmosphere. Greek *miasma* (pollution).

15. **cortege**—C: Retinue; group of attendants; funeral procession. Italian *corteggio*.

16. **diaphanous**—D: Transparent; delicate; sheer; gauzy; as, "*diaphanous* lung tissues." Greek *diaphainein* (to shine through).

17. **scimitar**—A: Short, curved Oriental sword. Persian *shimshir*.

18. **purloin**—A: To steal; as, *purloin* a book. Old French *purloigner* (to put far off).

A

18. **supersede**—D: Replace; supplant by being newer, better or more effective; as, "Judge Douglas has seen himself *superseded* in a Presidential nomination." Latin *supersedere* (to sit above).
19. **assiduously**—A: Diligently; as, "I practiced law more *assiduously* than ever before." Latin *assiduus* (always sitting near; hence, attentive)
20. **entwine**—D: To interweave; as, "the principle of 'liberty to all,' *entwining* itself more closely about the human heart." Middle English *en-* (in) and *twynen* (double or twisted thread).

1. **nadir**—C: Lowest point; time of greatest depression; as, the *nadir* of his career. *Nadir es-semt* (opposite to zenith, highest point in the heavens).
2. **kismet**—D: Destiny or fate. *Qasama* (to divide; allot). "The couple felt their meeting was not chance, but *kismet.*"
3. **hegira**—C: Flight to a safer place; departure; exodus; as, the *hegira* of the refugees. *Hijrah* (flight; specifically the flight of Muhammad from Mecca, A.D. 622).
4. **henna**—A: Reddish dye from tropical shrub of the same name, used for coloring hair. From *hinna.*
5. **alchemy**—C: The process of transformation or change; as, the *alchemy* of love. Originally, a semi-magical medieval chemistry seeking to change base metals into gold. *Al-kimiya* (the extracting).
6. **azure**—B: Sky-blue; as, the *azure* sky of a perfect summer day. *Al-lazhuward* from Persian *lapis lazuli* (rich-blue semiprecious stone).
7. **tariff**—C: A list of taxes, on imports or exports, levied by a government. *Ta'rif* (information, explanation).
8. **fakir**—C: Muslim (and, later, Hindu) holy man who lives by begging. *Faqir* (poor man).
9. **mufti**—C: Clothes of off-duty British officers in Muslim countries were of the same cloth worn by a *Mufti* (religious Muslim judge); therefore, civilian dress worn in place of a uniform.
10. **safari**—D: Any adventurous hunting or sightseeing expedition. *Safariy* (pertaining to a journey).
11. **fedayeen**—B: Arab guerrillas, mostly operating against Israel. *Fida'i* (one who sacrifices himself).
12. **caliber**—C: Measure of quality; degree of capacity or ability; as, a leader of high *caliber.* Also, diameter of a gun or bullet. *Qalib* (mold).
13. **garble**—D: To confuse or mix up, especially when recounting events; distort. *Ghirbal* (sieve).
14. **cipher**—A: Figure "0" representing the symbol zero; also, a code. *Sifr* (cipher; nothing).

B

15. **carafe**—D: Bottle used for water or as a decanter for wine. *Gharafa* (draw water).
16. **alcove**—C: A recess or small section of a main room; as, the kitchen *alcove* used as a breakfast nook. *Al-qubbah* (the vault).
17. **alkali**—C: Soluble mineral salt such as potash, soda or ammonia that produces corrosive solutions and neutralizes acids. *Al-qali* (ashes of saltwort).
18. **ream**—C: Quantity of paper, usually 480 sheets; a great amount; as, to take *reams* of notes. *Rizmah* (bundle of clothes, or of paper).
19. **nabob**—C: A very rich, important man. Originally, one who made his wealth in the East, especially India. *Nuwwab,* the plural of *na'ib* (deputy, viceroy).
20. **ghoul**—B: Evil spirit in Muslim myth said to rob graves and eat corpses. Today one who enjoys revolting things. *Ghala* (to seize).

1. **greenback**—A: Popular name for U.S. paper money first issued during the American Civil War and usually printed in green on the back.
2. **zap**—C: To strike suddenly and forcefully; kill; as, *zapped* to the ground by an intense, glowing beam. An imitative sound popularized in the comics.
3. **homogenize**—D: To blend into a smooth mixture; make uniform and similar. Greek *homogenes* (of the same kind).
4. **louver**—D: Slatted opening; overlapping strips in a window frame to let in air and keep out rain. Old French *lovier* (skylight).
5. **irreparable**—D: That which cannot be repaired, recovered, restored; as, *irreparable* harm to wildlife refuges. Latin *irreparabilis.*
6. **maximize**—B: To intensify; make as great as possible; as, to *maximize* profits. Latin *maximus* (greatest).
7. **profligate**—D: Wasteful; recklessly extravagant; as, *profligate* mismanagement of resources. Latin *profligere* (to strike down).
8. **evanescent**—C: Fleeting; as, the *evanescent* beauty of a rainbow. Latin *evanescere* (to vanish).
9. **retaliation**—A: Act of repaying like for like; avenging a wrong; as, *retaliation* for rudeness. Latin *retaliare* (to repay in kind).
10. **debase**—C: To cheapen; lower in quality, value or character. "When we *debase* our language, we *debase* ourselves." From *de* (down) and *base* (low, vile).

C

11. **retroactive**—D: Relating to past matters; effective as of a specified prior date; as, a *retroactive* feature of the Senate bill. Latin *retroagere* (to turn back).
12. **tempo**—B: Time pattern; pace at which a musical composition is played, or of activity in general; as, the *tempo* of modern life. Latin *tempus* (time).
13. **ironclad**—B: Unalterable; difficult to change; as, an *ironclad* schedule. Originally an armor-plated ship.
14. **manifest**—B: To reveal; show plainly and clearly. "Intimacy *manifests* itself in many forms." Latin *manifestare.*
15. **carrousel**—D: Merry-go-round; as, wooden horses from a *carrousel.* Italian *carosello* (tournament).
16. **obese**—D: Corpulent; excessively fat. "*Obese* persons have a higher than normal risk of developing certain diseases." Latin *obedere* (to devour).
17. **archetypal**—B: Typical; representing an original model, pattern or prototype; as, the *archetypal* politician. Greek *arch* (principal) and *typos* (mold).
18. **juxtaposition**—B: Placing side by side or close together; as, the *juxtaposition* of architectural styles. Latin *juxta* (beside) and position.
19. **condone**—D: To overlook; treat an offense as if it did not exist; as, loath to *condone* dishonesty. Latin *condonare* (give away, forgive).
20. **inveterate**—C: Habitual; long-established; as, an *inveterate* routine. Latin *inveterare* (to age).

1. **effectuate**—A: To accomplish; bring about; as, to *effectuate* changes in spring-training rules. Latin *efficere.*
2. **perceptive**—C: Discerning; sensitive; capable of sympathetic understanding intuitively or through keen observation; as, a *perceptive* coach. Latin *percipere,* "to feel, grasp."
3. **syndrome**—B: Combination of symptoms characteristic of a particular abnormality; as, a pitcher's shoulder-arm *syndrome.* Greek *syndromē.*
4. **fastidious**—D: Fussy; hard to please; overly exacting; as, *fastidious* attention to details. Latin *fastidiosus.*
5. **apotheosis**—C: Perfect example; highest development; final form; as, the *apotheosis* of versatility. Greek *apotheōsis,* from *apotheoun,* "to deify."
6. **pristine**—D: Fresh and untouched; unspoiled; unpolluted; primitive; as, a *pristine* trout stream. Latin *pristinus,* "early."
7. **forbearance**—A: Patience; self-control; restraint; leniency; as, to view minor offenses with *forbearance.* Old English *forberan.*

A

9. **visionary**—C: Idealist; dreamer; a person whose ideas apparently are impractical. French *visionnaire* from Latin *visio* (view).
10. **hilarity**—A: Merriment; boisterous joy or cheerfulness; as, healthy *hilarity*. Latin *hilaritas*.
11. **eminence**—B: Hill; high piece of ground. Latin *eminens* (outstanding). "Spectators watched the battle from an *eminence*."
12. **estrangement**—D: Alienation; broken friendship; hence "removing" one's affections; as, an *estrangement* between two nations. Old French *estranger* (to remove).
13. **anachronism**—C: Placing a person, thing or event in the wrong time, or anything so placed. In a picture, George Washington using a telephone would be an *anachronism*. Greek *ana* (against) and *chronos* (time).
14. **levitation**—B: A rising or lifting in the air. Latin *levis* (light).
15. **impresario**—D: Manager or sponsor of entertainment such as a concert series, opera or TV program; as, the well-known modern-dance *impresario*. Italian.
16. **rudiment**—D: A beginning; first appearance; as, the *rudiments* of civilization. Latin *rudimentum*.
17. **improvisation**—C: Extemporization; doing something with makeshift materials; as, frantic *improvisations* to unlock the car. Latin *in-* (not) and *provisus* (foreseen).
18. **deposition**—B: Written testimony under oath; as, to take *depositions* in civil and criminal cases. Latin *depositio* (a putting down).
19. **recourse**—A: An appeal for aid. Latin *recursus* (a running back). "Lost, they turned to prayer as a last *recourse*."
20. **decorum**—D: Propriety; conformity to social standards. Latin *decorus* (graceful; beautiful). "*Decorum* called for formal wear."

1. **maverick**—D: Dissenter; nonconformist; as, a political *maverick*. After Samuel Maverick, a Texas rancher who did not brand his cattle.
2. **evangelist**—C: A fervent preacher of Christianity; any enthusiastic advocate of a cause; as, an *evangelist* for human rights. Greek *evangelistes* (bringer of good news).
3. **wherewithal**—D: The necessary means or resources, especially money, to do something; as, the *wherewithal* to take a vacation.
4. **bailiwick**—B: One's own domain in a skill, interest, authority; as, "Internal medicine was the doctor's *bailiwick*." English *bailiff* and *wick* (village); therefore, the district of a *bailiff* (deputy sheriff).

B

5. **quibble**—D: To make petty objections, evading the real point by twisting meanings or stressing details; as, to *quibble* over terms. Latin *quibus*, a form of *qui* (who) that appeared often in legal documents.
6. **adjunct**—A: Nonessential addition; something added to a main thing but not fundamentally a part of it; as, "Commentary is an *adjunct* to the televised news." Latin *adiungere* (to join to).
7. **proscribe**—A: To prohibit; denounce; condemn; as, "The Soviet Union *proscribes* currency speculation." Latin *proscribere* (to announce a punishment publicly).
8. **coruscate**—B: To glitter; give off flashes of light; as, *coruscating* gemstones. Also to be brilliant or keen; as, a conversation that *coruscated* with wit. Latin *coruscare* (to twinkle, flash).
9. **libertine**—C: Someone without moral restraints; a dissolute person. Latin *libertus*, from *liber* (free).
10. **mendacious**—B: Untrue; dishonest; as, *mendacious* accusations. Latin *mendax* (lying).
11. **tincture**—C: A tinge; trace; slight additional quality that alters something; as, "A *tincture* of sadness showed in his face." Also, a solution of medicine and alcohol. Latin *tingere* (to dye).
12. **denomination**—B: Designation; name; a specific class or kind; as, coins of different *denominations*. Latin *denominare* (to name).
13. **contemporary**—A: Modern; existing at the same time; as, a *contemporary* artist. Latin *con-* (with) and *temporarius* (of time).
14. **jargon**—A: Specialized vocabulary; words used by members of a particular group; as, legal *jargon*. Old French *jargon* (twittering of birds).
15. **brackish**—D: Somewhat salty; as, the *brackish* water of the marsh. Middle Dutch *brac* (salty).
16. **fetter**—C: To restrain; curtail one's freedom; as, to be *fettered* by superstition. Old English *gefetrian*.
17. **lanyard**—B: Short rope to fasten objects on a ship. Old French *lasne* (thong, noose).
18. **figurine**—D: Statuette. Italian *figurina*, diminutive of *figura* (figure).
19. **seer**—A: Prophet; someone who predicts events or has deep spiritual insight; a wise man. Middle English *seen* (to see).
20. **miscreant**—C: A scoundrel; a person who behaves viciously. Old French *mescreant* (unbelieving).

1. **consecrate**—C: To sanctify; set apart as sacred; as, "In a larger sense we cannot . . . *consecrate* . . . this ground," Lincoln declared at Gettysburg. Latin *consecrare* (to make holy).

C

2. **paramount**—A: Supreme; chief; the most important; as, "My *paramount* objective is to save the Union." Old French *par* (by) and *amont* (above).
3. **alloy**—C: Whatever impairs or reduces the purity of; as, "They make no pretense of loving liberty and do not have the base *alloy* of hypocrisy." Old French *aloi* (mixture).
4. **munificence**—A: Lavish generosity; as, "making known your *munificence* and kind consideration." Latin *munificus* (generous, liberal).
5. **judicious**—A: Wise; prudent; as, "your very patriotic and *judicious* letter." Latin *judicium* (judgment).
6. **trifling**—B: Insignificant; so trivial as to be negligible; as, "In some *trifling* particulars the condition of the race has been ameliorated." Middle French *truffle* (deception).
7. **controvert**—D: To dispute; argue against; contradict or deny; as, "It was intended to *controvert* opinions." Latin *controvertere* (to turn against).
8. **secede**—B: To withdraw from membership in a federation; quit; as, "If one state may *secede*, so may another." Latin *secedere* (to go away).
9. **unrequited**—A: Not reciprocated; not compensated for; not returned in kind; as, "250 years of *unrequited* toil." Old English *un-* (not), and English *requite* (to make return for).
10. **malice**—C: Active ill will; desire to make others suffer; as, "with *malice* toward none." Latin *malus* (bad).
11. **insinuation**—B: A hint; implication; subtle, indirect suggestion; as, "Your *insinuations* of unfairness on my part are unjust." Latin *insinuare* (to introduce by windings or turnings).
12. **breach**—D: An opening or hole as when a wall is broken through. Therefore, a situation calling for urgent action; as, "to throw myself into the *breach*." Old French *breche*.
13. **perpetuity**—A: Eternity; the quality of lasting indefinitely or being perpetual; as, "*Perpetuity* is implied in the fundamental law of all national governments." Latin *perpetuus*.
14. **coercion**—C: Pressure; the application of force, as by threats or intimidation; as, "Would it be *coercion* also if the state was forced to submit?" Latin *coercere* (to enclose, shut in).
15. **misconstrue**—C: To misinterpret; as, "Judge Campbell *misconstrues*." Middle English *mis-* (mistaken) and *construen* (construe).
16. **despotism**—B: Tyranny; as, "When a man governs himself, and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is *despotism*." French *despotisme*.
17. **ascertain**—D: To determine by experiment, inquiry, etc.; as, "if we *ascertain* what we differ about." Middle French *acertainer*.

A

19. **unbridled**—B: Unrestrained; unchecked; not held in or controlled. Middle English *un-* (not) and *bridlen* (to bridle). "He was a man of *unbridled* imagination."
20. **inanimate**—B: Nonliving, particularly something that never had life. Latin *inanimatus*.

1. **sunder**—A: To separate; divide; as, "East Berlin was *sundered* from the West." Old English *sundrian*.
2. **plagiarize**—C: To pirate; take as one's own the artistic or literary work of another; as, to submit a *plagiarized* term paper as original work. Latin *plagiarius* (kidnapper).
3. **impute**—C: To ascribe; attribute some fault to another; as, to *impute* violation of curfew to the slumping center-fielder. Latin *imputare*.
4. **vindicate**—C: To clear of blame; exonerate; as, "The suspect is sure the jury will vindicate him." Latin *vindicare* (to claim, liberate).
5. **emulate**—C: To imitate so as to equal, perhaps even to outdo; as, Korea's desire to *emulate* the Japanese success story. Latin *aemulari*.
6. **expropriate**—D: Dispossess; take possession of by government authority for public use; as, "The state *expropriated* acreage for the new airport." Medieval Latin *expropriare* (to deprive of property).
7. **intone**—B: Chant; say or recite in a singing tone; as, to *intone* the prayer. Medieval Latin *intonare*.
8. **patronize**—A: To treat condescendingly. Latin *patronus* (patron). "The famous artist *patronized* his students." (A further meaning: to be a customer of.)
9. **wean**—B: To stop suckling; accustom to food other than mother's milk; as, a gruel good for newly *weaned* children. Old English *wenian* (to accustom).
10. **descry**—D: To catch sight of, especially at a distance or despite difficulty; as, to *descry* the mountain peak through the clouds. Old French *descrier* (to proclaim).
11. **transfix**—D: To impale; pierce. Metaphorically, to paralyze or immobilize by awe or fear. Latin *trans* (across) and *figere* (fasten).
12. **proselyte**—B: To try to convert a person from one faith to another. Greek *proserkhesthai* (to approach).
13. **circumvent**—D: To outwit; get the better of. "Some drivers use CB radios to *circumvent* the police." Latin *circumvenire* (to surround).
14. **impinge**—B: To strike; come in contact with; usually with *on*, as, a laser beam *impinging* on a target. Also, to encroach or infringe upon. Latin *impingere*.
15. **encode**—B: To put into code; convert a message into alphabetic or numeric form; as, *encoded* instructions radioed to an earth satellite.

B

16. **encapsulate**—A: To surround, enclose, encase as if in a capsule. Also, to put in terse, summary form; as, to *encapsulate* the news of the week.
17. **proffer**—C: To offer, especially something intangible; as, to *proffer* advice. Old French *proffrir*.
18. **mitigate**—B: To moderate; make less severe; as, to *mitigate* the tax proposal. Latin *mitigare*.
19. **rappel**—B: To descend a cliff or precipitous mountain by means of a rope; as, to rappel down a 100-foot rock. Old French *rapeler* (to call back).
20. **exonerate**—A: To absolve; clear. "The committee *exonerated* the arresting officer." Latin *exonerare* (to unburden).

1. **wrangler**—B: A North American cowboy; herder of livestock. From the last syllables of the American Spanish *caballerango* (groom), from *caballero* (horseman).
2. **lariat**—D: Lasso; rope with sliding noose to catch livestock; a line to tether grazing animals. Spanish *la* (the) and *reata* (rope).
3. **arroyo**—A: Gully or dry stream bed; ravine; creek. Spanish from Latin *arrugia* (mineshaft).
4. **hacienda**—A: Ranch; large estate; main ranch house. Old Spanish *facienda* (employment, estate).
5. **mantilla**—A: Light, ornamental scarf worn over the head and shoulders. Diminutive of Spanish *manta* (cloth, blanket).
6. **sierra**—A: Mountain range rising in peaks resembling the teeth of a saw; as, the *Sierra* Madre in Mexico. Spanish for "saw."
7. **El Dorado**—B: Any place thought to have unusual wealth and opportunity. From a fabled South American city sought by 16th-century explorers. Spanish for "the gilded one."
8. **machismo**—A: Pronounced or exaggerated masculinity; as, "the *machismo* of TV cop Kojak." Mexican Spanish *macho* (virile man) from Latin *masculus* (manly).
9. **guerrilla**—D: Irregular fighter, specializing in ambushes, surprise raids and sabotage behind the lines. Spanish for "little war."
10. **incommunicado**—D: Without any means of communication; as, "The hostages were held *incommunicado*."
11. **junta**—D: Political clique; group ruling a country after seizing power by force; as, a military *junta*.
12. **peccadillo**—D: Slight or trifling fault; minor sin; as, "He was guilty of one *peccadillo*: smoking cigars before breakfast."

C

13. **embargo**—D: An official prohibition or restriction of foreign trade; as, "We must plan a defense against another oil *embargo*." Spanish *embargar* (to arrest, embargo).
14. **fiesta**—D: Any festivity, celebration, holiday. A religious festival in Spain and Latin America; as, "The running of the bulls is the highlight of the *fiesta* in Pamplona."
15. **peon**—D: Unskilled laborer; derogatory term for someone in an inferior position; person working off a debt. Spanish from Medieval Latin *pedo* (foot soldier).
16. **armada**—B: Fleet of warships; large group of vehicles, airplanes, etc.; as, an *armada* of assault landing craft. Spanish from Medieval Latin *armata* (army, fleet).
17. **loco**—C: Slang term meaning insane, demented or mentally disoriented; as, "The cowboy said the flies were driving him *loco*."
18. **pronto**—C: Slang for quickly, promptly, at once, immediately; as, "Let's get out of here *pronto*."
19. **escapade**—A: Mischievous prank; carefree or reckless adventure; as, a college *escapade*. Adaptation of Spanish *escapada* (escape).
20. **bonanza**—B: Windfall; source of wealth or profits; as, "The uranium discovery yielded a *bonanza*." Spanish for "fair weather," thus, figuratively, prosperity or success.

1. **ethic**—B: Standard of behavior; set of values or moral principles; as, the work *ethic*. Greek *ethike* (the moral art).
2. **trek**—B: To make a slow and difficult journey. South African.
3. **alluvial**—B: Composed of sediment such as sand and clay deposited by flowing water; as, *alluvial* silt that makes up the shore. Latin *alluvius* (washed against).
4. **solicitor**—C: Lawyer for a department or government; as, city *solicitor*. Also, one who seeks business or contributions. Middle French *solliciteur*.
5. **interstice**—D: Narrow space; crack; chink; interval; as, blue sky visible through leafy *interstices*. Latin *interstare* (to stand in the middle of).
6. **confluence**—C: Convergence; a coming together of two or more streams or ideas; as, a *confluence* of biological activity. Latin *com-* (together) and *fluere* (to flow).
7. **topography**—A: The physical features of a place; as, with its *topography* of hills and valleys. Greek *topos* (place) and *graphein* (to write).
8. **appellation**—C: Name, title or designation; as, Chicago's *appellation*, "The Windy City." Latin *appellatio*.

A

7. **subtle**—C: Elusive. From Latin *subtilis* (finely or closely woven). A *subtle* argument is "finely spun," making precise distinctions that are not immediately obvious.
8. **dogmatic**—D: Dictatorial; asserting unproved principles as absolute truths not open to debate; as, *dogmatic* Marxists. Greek *dogmatikos* (stating an opinion).
9. **phenomenon**—B: Something extraordinary, unaccountable or highly unusual. Greek *phainein* (to show).
10. **surreal**—C: Based on the imagination; representing incongruous and often fantastic combinations of images. French *sur* (beyond) and real.
11. **cleave**—B: To split apart; separate. Old English *cleofan* (to split). An opposite meaning, adhere or cling to, derives from Old English *cleofian* (to stick).
12. **pragmatic**—D: Practical; realistic; judged by results. Latin *pragmaticus* (skilled in law or business).
13. **epigram**—B: Terse and witty remark that makes a clever point. Greek *epigramma* (inscription).
14. **zealot**—D: Fanatical supporter; one excessively devoted to a cause; as, the *zealots* of Islamic reform. Greek *zelos* (zeal).
15. **ravage**—A: Devastation; violent destruction; ruin; as, the *ravages* the Cambodians wreaked on their own people. Old French *ravir* (to ravish).
16. **bravado**—A: Bluster; showy display of courage; as, gabbling *bravado* over CB radios. Spanish *bravada* (boast; threat).
17. **imperturbable**—D: Calm; unruffled. Latin *in-* (not) and *perturbare* (to disturb).
18. **peruse**—C: To scrutinize; study carefully; as, to *peruse* a report. Middle English *perusen* (to use up).
19. **infer**—A: To deduce; draw a conclusion; as, to *infer* from available data that there will be sufficient heating fuel. Latin *in-* and *ferre* (to bring).
20. **exponent**—C: A representative, example or symbol; a spokesman; as, an *exponent* of religious tolerance. Latin *exponere* (to explain).
18. **recycle**—A: To reprocess glass, cans, etc., for subsequent reuse. Latin *re* (again) and Greek *kyklos* (circle).
19. **waffle**—C: To be indecisive; vague; evasive; as, "The candidate *waffled* on the abortion question." Obsolete English *waff* (to yelp).
20. **accost**—C: To confront boldly or aggressively. The earlier meaning was merely to approach and speak to. Italian *accostare* (side by side).

B

1. **gloat**—B: To feel malicious pleasure, often over someone's bad fortune. Old Norse *glotta* (to smile scornfully).
2. **falderal**—B: Mere nonsense; foolish talk. From *fal-deral* (meaningless refrain in old songs). Also *folderol*.
3. **simile**—C: Figure of speech expressing a likeness between dissimilar objects by use of *like* or *as*. Latin *similis* (resembling).
4. **amalgam**—A: Mixture; blend of different elements. Arabic *al-malgham* (something that softens).
5. **sally**—B: Sudden outburst; attack by besieged troops; also, a venture off the beaten track. Latin *salire* (to leap; spring).
6. **berate**—C: To give a prolonged, angry and severe scolding. Middle English *be-* (thoroughly) and *raten* (to scold).
7. **polemic**—D: Aggressive, often controversial argument or attack against a belief. Greek *polemos* (war).
8. **placid**—A: Having a calm or peaceful appearance. Latin *placidus* (quiet).
9. **artful**—A: Crafty; deceitfully clever at achieving an end. "The *artful* letter had the unmistakable clang of falsity." Latin *ars* (skill).
10. **vested interests**—A: People entrenched in any power structure, sometimes at the expense of others. Latin *vestire* (to dress).
11. **paraphrase**—C: To reword a passage, giving the meaning in another form. Greek *paraphrazein* (to tell in other words).
12. **fanfare**—C: Ostentatious display; a flourish on trumpets. French *fanfarer* (to blow trumpets).
13. **effrontery**—B: Shameless and audacious insolence; as, the writer's insulting *effrontery*. Latin *effrons* (unembarrassed).
14. **pejorative**—D: A *pejorative* statement or word disparages or belittles. Latin *pejorare* (to make worse).
15. **implicate**—D: To incriminate. Latin *implicare* (to enfold).
16. **verisimilitude**—D: Latin *verus* (true) and *similis* (like); hence, appearance of being true; sense of reality.
17. **nettlesome**—B: A *nettlesome* situation or person irritates or annoys. From *nettle* (stinging plant).
18. **redundant**—A: Repetitious; use of superfluous words to express a thought. Latin *redundare* (to overflow).
19. **placate**—A: To appease or pacify; calm the anger of. Latin *placare* (to please).
20. **trounce**—B: To defeat decisively. Origin unknown.

C

1. **personify**—C: To typify; embody; be an example of; as, "He *personified* the spirit of ocean racing." Latin *persona* (actor's mask).
2. **entail**—B: To necessitate; involve or require; as, "The transition would *entail* difficulties." Middle English *entailen* (leaving property to a specified succession of heirs).
3. **tarry**—C: To delay; linger; as, "We *tarry* when we should move on." Middle English *tarien*.
4. **opulence**—B: Wealth, affluence or abundance. "Utility is having one telephone, luxury is having two, *opulence* is having three." Latin *opulentus*.
5. **permeable**—A: Porous; permitting fluids to pass through. Latin *permeabilis*. "The skin is a semi-*permeable* membrane."
6. **theocracy**—A: System of government by priests who claim to represent God. Greek *theokratia* from *theos* (god) and *kratos* (power or rule).
7. **indurate**—D: Hardened physically or morally; as, the *indurate* surface of the Sinai peninsula; an *indurate* attitude to suffering. Latin *indurare*.
8. **corollary**—A: Natural or obvious consequence; as, "More expensive gasoline is the *corollary* of higher oil prices." Latin *corollarium* (gift).
9. **proctor**—A: Someone who supervises examinations. Middle English *procutour* (agent; deputy).
10. **annex**—C: To add a smaller thing to a larger or more important one; take possession by force. Latin *annectere* (to bind). "Uganda *annexed* 710 square miles of Tanzania."
11. **essay**—D: To try; attempt something difficult. "She *essayed* the trip upstairs just once a day." Latin *exigere* (to weigh).
12. **pronouncement**—D: Formal or authoritative statement or announcement. Latin *pronuntiare* (to proclaim).
13. **garish**—D: Flashy; gaudy; offensively bright; as, a street with *garish* discos. Perhaps Middle English *gauren* (to stare).
14. **sequester**—C: To seclude; withdraw into solitude; set apart; as, to *sequester* himself in his house. Latin *sequestrare* (to remove).
15. **comestible**—A: Edible; fit to eat. Old French *comestible*.
16. **vaunted**—D: Boasted about in an ostentatious way; as, his *vaunted* will to win. Latin *vanus* (vain).
17. **stratagem**—B: Clever scheme, plan or trick to accomplish a purpose or outwit an enemy. Greek *stratēgēma* (act of a general).
18. **echelon**—C: Rank; level of authority in an organization. French *échelon* (rung of a ladder). "There are no *echelons* like upper *echelons*."

27

A

14. **infrastructure**—C: The different elements of an organization's underlying framework; as, The *infrastructure* of a community includes schools, library, etc. Latin *infra* (below).
15. **axis**—A: A real or imaginary straight line about which an object rotates; as, The earth rotates on its *axis*. Latin *axis* (axle).
16. **indiscriminate**—A: Unselective; not choosing with discerning taste; as, the *indiscriminate* cutting of tropical forests. *Un-* (not) and Latin *discriminare* (to divide).
17. **baffle**—C: To confuse, frustrate someone in understanding a situation; as, men *baffled* by the women's-lib movement. Possibly Scottish *bauchle* (disgrace).
18. **slew**—C: A large number; as, the *slew* of anxieties on the trading floor. Irish *sluagh* (a host).
19. **digit**—D: The numbers below ten, so called because ancients counted on their fingers. Latin *digitus* (finger; toe) from the Indo-European root *deik* (to point).
20. **browse**—C: To examine leisurely; as, to *browse* through a bookstore, reading a little here and there. Also, an animal grazing. Early Middle French *broust* (sprout).

1. **clout**—D: Influence; power; as, having political *clout*. Its literal meaning, a hard blow, may derive from Old English *clut* (small cloth and hence a bandage).
2. **debrief**—D: To interrogate a pilot or emissary just returned from a mission; as, to *debrief* the astronaut.
3. **ploy**—D: Stratagem or maneuver; as, "Many dieters develop their own *ploys* for avoiding snacks." A shortened form of employ.
4. **dyslexia**—C: Impairment of the ability to read or write normally; as, "Millions of bright children are affected by *dyslexia*." Greek *dys* (bad) and *lexis* (speech).
5. **circadian**—D: Having to do with bodily cycles; as, disruption of our *circadian* sleep patterns by jet travel. Latin *circa* (about) and *dies* (day).
6. **troika**—C: A group of three with equal power; as, a *troika* of three vice presidents. Russian (a vehicle drawn by three horses abreast).
7. **clone**—A: To duplicate; produce identical organisms asexually from a single common ancestor such as a cell. Greek *klon* (twig).
8. **charismatic**—A: Having magnetically appealing qualities that inspire loyalty; as, "Churchill was a *charismatic* speaker." Greek *charisma* (favor, gift).
9. **binary**—C: Twofold; involving two alternatives; as, the *binary* code that governs most computers. Latin *binarius* from *bini* (two by two).

B

10. **autistic**—D: Unresponsive; oblivious to the real world; as, "Austistic children cannot make sense of what they see and hear." Coined in 1943 from Greek *autos* (self).
11. **blitz**—A: Sudden, violent attack; as, a *blitz* of the quarterback by the opposing team. Short for German *blitzkrieg*, from *blitz* (lightning) and *krieg* (war).
12. **biodegradable**—A: Able to decompose biologically into harmless products by bacterial action; as, *biodegradable* containers. Greek *bios* (life) and Latin *degradare* (to reduce).
13. **unisex**—C: Indistinguishability as to male or female; as, a *unisex* haircut. Latin *unus* (one) and sex.
14. **exploit**—D: To use unfairly for one's own profit; as, to *exploit* a friendship. This critical connotation is displacing the original meaning, to make good use of. Old French *esploit* (action).
15. **byzantine**—B: Intricate and complicated; as, the city's *byzantine* political structure. From Byzantium (ancient name for Istanbul).
16. **mafia**—C: People with common backgrounds in a power group; as, "John Kennedy joked about his Irish *mafia*." Sicilian (boldness) from Arabic *mahyah* (boasting).
17. **fail-safe**—D: Providing protection by counteracting a possible malfunction; as, a *fail-safe* mechanism to prevent a power blackout.

1. **susurrant**—B: Whispering; murmuring; gently rustling; as, the *susurrant* lapping of small waves. Latin *susurrare* (to whisper).
2. **scrunch**—D: To hunch, huddle or jam; as, "They *scrunched* into the car." A variation of *crunch*.
3. **iridescent**—C: Showing or having an interplay of colors, especially like those of a rainbow with shifting hues and patterns; as, a dragonfly's *iridescent* wings. Latin *iris* (rainbow).
4. **testily**—D: Irritably; peevishly. "'We'll never get finished,' I said *testily*." Old French *testu* (headstrong).
5. **saucy**—D: Impudent; sprightly; as, a *saucy* retort. Latin *salire* (to leap).
6. **skein**—B: Thread or yarn wound in a loose kind of coil. Middle French *escaigne*.
7. **séance**—C: A meeting to contact ghosts. French *séant* (a sitting).
8. **abyss**—B: Chasm; deep crack or fissure in the earth; immeasurable rift; as, an *abyss* caused by an earthquake. Greek *abyssos* (bottomless).
9. **sordid**—B: Squalid; filthy; base. Latin *sordidus*.

C

10. **decorous**—A: Well-behaved; proper; seemly; as, a writer's *decorous* approach to a touchy subject. Latin *decorus* (graceful).
11. **benison**—B: Blessing; benediction. "The Pope gave his *benison* to the thousands jamming the square." Latin *benedictio*.
12. **commodious**—D: Spacious; large and roomy; as, a *commodious* house. Latin *commodus* (convenient).
13. **sapphire**—C: Deep, rich blue; as, the *sapphire* waters of the Norwegian fjords. Sanskrit *sanipriya* (dear to the planet Saturn).
14. **usurious**—D: Pertaining to the charging of excessive or unlawful interest on loaned money; as, *usurious* loan sharks. Latin *usura* (interest paid).
15. **rasping**—D: Harsh; grating; grinding; as, the *rasping* sound of a knife being sharpened. Middle English *raspen* (to scrape together).
16. **canister**—D: Container; box or case; as, a *canister* for coffee or tea; or as, parachuting *canisters* of film back to earth. Latin *canistrum* (basket).
17. **transcribe**—A: To copy; take down; write out in full; as, to *transcribe* lecture notes. Latin *transcribere*.
18. **pastorate**—D: Area or office presided over by a minister or pastor. "He assumed the *pastorate* of his first church." Latin *pastor* (shepherd).
19. **espionage**—B: Spying; the attempt to secure military or political secrets. "They brought charges of *espionage* against him." French *espion* (a spy).
20. **jurisdiction**—C: Legal authority or power; extent or area where authority is valid; as, Congressional *jurisdiction* over appropriations. Latin *jurisdictio*.

1. **mutant**—C: Change; difference from parent organisms in form, nature or quality. Latin *mutare* (to change).
2. **tensile**—C: Under tension; capable of being stretched. Latin *tendere* (to stretch).
3. **simulation**—C: An imitation or a pretending. Latin *simulare* (to feign).
4. **corroborate**—D: To confirm, or strengthen the credibility of, by added evidence. Latin *corroborare*.
5. **temperate**—B: Mild; moderate; self-restrained. Latin *temperare* (to set bounds).
6. **demography**—A: The study of population statistics as to size, density, location and the like. Greek *demos* (people) and *graphia* (writing).

A

1. **invert**—C: To turn upside down or inside out; reverse. "*Invert* the cake onto a serving dish." Latin *invertere* (to turn over, transpose).
2. **redemption**—D: Buying back; exchanging coupons or stamps for a premium or prize. Latin *redemptio*.
3. **console**—C: Radio, phonograph or TV cabinet designed to stand on the floor. French.
4. **parquetry**—D: Inlaid woodwork forming a pattern, often of contrasting woods; as, a simulated *parquetry* top. French *parquet* (little park; small enclosure).
5. **uncanny**—B: Mysterious; eerie; as, the *uncanny* predictions of a seer. Scottish.
6. **compendium**—A: Short, comprehensive summary. Latin *compendere* (to weigh together); as, a *compendium* of useful information.
7. **ingestion**—C: Eating; the taking in of anything; as, the *ingestion* of vitamins. Latin *ingerere* (to carry; pour in).
8. **foible**—B: A slight, easily excusable personal fault or idiosyncrasy; as, our follies and *foibles*. Originally a fencing term, referring to the weak part of a sword. French.
9. **decade**—D: Group of ten; period of ten years. Greek *deka* (ten).
10. **aura**—A: A particular atmosphere or quality that seems to characterize a person, thing, time, place; as, the *aura* of the 1950s. Also, luminous glow. Greek *aura* (air, breeze).
11. **nebulous**—A: From the Latin *nebula* (cloud, mist). Indefinite; vague; unclear. "The problem of insecurity is *nebulous*."
12. **component**—A: A main part of a whole; as, top-quality, factory-tested *components*. Latin *componere* (to put together).
13. **nubby**—D: Lumpy; having a rough, knotted surface. Related to *nub* (knob, lump) from Middle Low German *knobbe* (knob). "Start with *nubby* textured drapery."
14. **tort**—B: Harmful act (such as injuring property or a reputation) for which a civil suit can be brought. "Such time lags are an indictment of the present *tort* system." Latin *torquere* (to twist).
15. **effervescent**—B: Bubbling up; foaming; as, unsurpassed *effervescent* action. Also lively; sparkling. Latin *effervescere* (to boil up).
16. **caption**—C: Title; short description of a picture in a publication; as, *captions* that are stories in themselves. Latin *capere* (to take, seize).
17. **prone**—C: Predisposed; as, students in their cavity-*prone* years. Latin *pronus* (inclined forward).

B

18. **finite**—B: Limited; having certain boundaries; as, the world's *finite* petroleum reserves. Latin *finire* (to finish).
19. **occlusive**—D: Shutting off; obstructing; as, "It sets up an *occlusive* seal." Latin *occludere*.
20. **contend**—A: To assert; maintain. Latin *contendere* (to strain, exert).

1. **farcical**—B: Ludicrous; absurdly futile; as, "His failure is more *farcical* than tragic." Early theatrical term, from Middle French *farce* (stuffing, as used in fowls).
2. **consortium**—B: Partnership; association; alliance for a common purpose; as, a *consortium* of gas utilities. Direct from Latin.
3. **impasse**—A: Deadlock; blind alley; difficulty offering no escape; as, "The talks between unions and banks fail to break the *impasse* on New York City's debt." French.
4. **literate**—C: Educated; cultured; knowledgeable; as, a *literate* spokesman for the cause. Latin *litera* (epistle, writing).
5. **resilient**—B: Elastic; springing back into shape; as, *resilient* optimism. Latin *resilire* (to spring back).
6. **espouse**—A: To advocate or support a cause. When President Carter acts to *espouse* human rights, figuratively he is married to the idea. Latin *spondere* (to betroth).
7. **sterling**—A: Excellent; of the highest quality; as, the candidate's *sterling* qualifications. Old English *steorling* (coin with a star); a 13th-century English silver penny of exceptionally fine quality.
8. **premonition**—B: Forewarning; hunch; feeling something bad may happen. Latin *praemonere* (to warn in advance).
9. **arrogance**—D: Haughtiness; offensive and exaggerated sense of one's own importance. Latin *arrogantia*.
10. **covet**—A: To desire intensely; long enviously for something belonging to another. "Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's wife." Latin *cupere*.
11. **dynamics**—A: Underlying forces; as, the *dynamics* of the Middle East situation. Greek *dynamikos* (powerful).
12. **feisty**—D: Touchy and spirited. "Its *feisty* opponents stalled the interstate-highway project." *Feist* (U.S. dialectical, a small, bad-tempered dog).
13. **equanimity**—A: Composure; evenness of disposition; remaining calm under stress. Latin *aequanimus* from *aequus* (equal) and *animus* (mind).
14. **objective**—B: Without bias; detached; free from personal prejudice. Latin *objectivus* (object).

C

15. **demonstrative**—A: Affectionate; openly expressing one's feelings. Latin *demonstrare* (to indicate).
16. **dissident**—B: A person disagreeing; a dissenter. "Russian *dissidents* are likely to be exiled." Latin.
17. **facsimile**—C: Exact copy; as, a skillful *facsimile* of a French antique. From a combination of the Latin *facere* (to make) and *similis* (similar).
18. **allergic**—C: Hypersensitive; having a dislike or an aversion. Greek *allos* (other) and *ergon* (work).
19. **pivotal**—A: Crucial; of critical importance; central; as, one of the *pivotal* votes. French *pivot* (pin).
20. **pretext**—A: Excuse; false explanation; as, to invade a country on the *pretext* of liberating it. Latin *praetexare* (weave in front), suggesting a curtain concealing the truth.

1. **multifaceted**—C: Having many aspects; diverse; as, Intelligence is *multifaceted* and marvelous. From *multi* (many) and *facet* (aspect).
2. **cower**—C: To cringe, shrink out of fear or shame. Middle Low German *kuren* (to lie in wait).
3. **crucible**—B: Heat-resistant container for high temperature reactions; as, clay *crucibles*. Latin *crucibulum* (night lamp).
4. **amenities**—D: Qualities that make life more attractive; as, a livable city with all its *amenities*. Latin *amoenitas* (pleasantness).
5. **vent**—D: To release, relieve or unburden oneself by giving an outlet to feelings; as, to *vent* grief by crying. Old French *aventer* (to create wind; divulge).
6. **frolic**—D: To play in a lively, cheerful way; as, The donkeys *frolicked* and chased each other. Dutch *vrolijk* (joyous).
7. **uncompromising**—A: Inflexible; unyielding; *Un-* (not) and Latin *compromittere* (agree to arbitrate).
8. **kaleidoscope**—D: Optical toy containing bits of colored glass and mirrors that change patterns; as, a magic *kaleidoscope* of places. Greek *kalos* (beautiful) and *eidos* (shape) plus *scope*.
9. **compile**—C: To collect material and put into a book or list. Latin *compilare* (to bundle together).
10. **truncated**—B: Shortened by cutting off; as, the *truncated* social lives of TV's early-morning hosts. Latin *truncare* (to cut off).
11. **gradient**—C: Rate of slope; as, The *gradient* of the river plunged 40 feet per mile. Latin *gradus* (step).
12. **warp**—A: A distortion; twisted out of shape; as, The science fiction story concerns time *warp*. Old English *weorp* (a throw).
13. **conjugal**—D: Having to do with marriage; as, *conjugal* happiness. Latin *conjux* (spouse).

A

10. **prehensile**—A: Formed to coil around or grasp hold of—as a tail, hand or, metaphorically, the mind. "Retailers eye *King Kong's* potential with *prehensile* enthusiasm." Latin *prehendere* (to seize).
11. **imprecation**—B: Curse; vengeful wish that a calamity befall another. Latin *imprecatio* (act of praying).
12. **blather**—B: To talk in a foolish, babbling way; as, "The characters acted like *blathering* romantic idiots." Old Norse *blathr*.
13. **pedantry**—B: Ostentatious or boring display of learning and slavish attention to unnecessary details. Italian *pedanteria*.
14. **bogus**—A: False; not genuine; as, *bogus* revelations about the political system. (Originally an apparatus for making counterfeit money.)
15. **posit**—C: To assume; affirm something is true; as, "Saul Bellow *posits* the importance of the novel." Latin *positus* (placed, put).
16. **gull**—D: To deceive, trick or defraud; as, "He has been *gulled* into dating Carrie." Perhaps from dialectical *gull* (young bird, silly fellow).
17. **surrogate**—A: Substitute; having the authority to act for another; as, "They filled the role of *surrogate* parents." Latin *surrogatus*.
18. **moment**—B: Importance; having outstanding significance, consequence, or value; as, a publishing event of great *moment*. Latin *momentum* (movement).
19. **bibulous**—C: Latin *bibulus* means fond of drinking; hence, a *bibulous* adventurer is one addicted to drink.
20. **inordinately**—C: Excessively; immoderately; as, "The artist Cézanne became *inordinately* timid." Latin *inordinatus* (disorderly).

1. **reverie**—A: Daydream of pleasant things. French *rêver* (to dream). "To make a prairie it takes a clover and one bee, and *reverie*. The *reverie* alone will do, if bees are few."
2. **inebriate**—B: One who is intoxicated, excited, exhilarated. Latin *inebriare* (to make drunk).
3. **ecstatic**—C: Spellbound or enraptured by intense joy. Greek *existanai* (to derange).
4. **presentiment**—D: Hunch that something's about to happen. Latin *praesentire* (to perceive beforehand). "*Presentiment* is that long shadow on the lawn, indicative that suns go down."
5. **obviate**—B: To make unnecessary; do away with difficulties. Latin *obviare* (to prevent).

B

6. **bog**—D: Small marsh; wet, spongy ground. Gaelic *bogach*. "How public like a frog, to tell one's name the livelong June to an admiring *bog*."
7. **nonchalant**—A: Calm and casual; as, "How *nonchalant* the hedgel" French *nonchaloir* (to be unconcerned).
8. **amethyst**—C: Purple or violet color. Greek *amethystos* (not drunken): the gem was worn to ward off drunkenness. "I'll tell you how the sun rose—a ribbon at a time. The steeples swam in *amethyst*. the news, like squirrels, ran."
9. **dissembling**—B: Pretending; giving a false appearance. Latin *dissimulare* (to be unlike).
10. **prosaic**—D: Unimaginative; having no poetic beauty; dull; as, "a few *prosaic* days." Latin *prosa* (prose).
11. **beguile**—B: To charm or delight; captivate. Also, slyly deceive. Middle English *begilen* (to deceive).
12. **phlegmatic**—C: Sluggish; not easily excited; apathetic; as, "those old *phlegmatic* mountains." Greek *phlegmatikos* (inflamed).
13. **palpitate**—A: To flutter or beat rapidly, as heart action from emotion; pulsate; as, the *palpitating* mirage. Latin *palpare* (to stroke).
14. **inference**—A: Reasoned deduction; loosely, a reasonable guess based on available evidence. Latin *inferre* (to bring in).
15. **interdict**—C: Decree that prohibits someone from doing something. Latin *interdicere* (to forbid).
16. **precarious**—D: Risky; uncertain; as, a *precarious* situation. Latin *precarius* (obtained by begging).
17. **perennial**—B: Permanent; lasting for a long time; as, "my *perennial* nest." Latin *perennis* (lasting).
18. **abstemious**—A: Moderate and sparing in food, drink or pleasure; not self-indulgent. Latin *abstemius*.
19. **posthumous**—D: Happening after one's death. Latin *postumus*, from *post* (after) and *humus* (earth).
20. **unimpeachable**—C: Above suspicion; unquestionably true. *Un-* (not) and Latin *impedicare* (to entangle).

1. **prowess**—C: Outstanding ability or skill; daring bravery. Old French *proece* (manly courage). "The man boasted of his dog's *prowess*."
2. **fidelity**—D: Loyalty or faithfulness; exactness. Latin *fidelis*. "The *fidelity* of a dog is a precious gift."
3. **stripling**—B: A youth; one not fully matured into adulthood. Middle English *stripling* (possibly "slender as a strip").

C

4. **sycophant**—C: Someone using flattery to get what he wants. Greek *sykophantēs* (false accuser).
5. **anthropomorphic**—B: Attributing human characteristics to animals. Greek *anthrōpomorphos*.
6. **sinewy**—C: Strong and vigorous; lean; as, the Siberian dog's *sinewy* flanks. Old English *seonu* (tendon).
7. **entice**—D: To tempt or lure by skillfully offering something attractive or desirable. Old French *enticier* (to set on fire).
8. **recant**—A: To retract or reject publicly a former belief or attitude as wrong; as, "The judge would not *recant*." Latin *recantare* (to revoke).
9. **provocation**—C: Something that incites anger or resentment. Latin *provocare* (to call forth).
10. **contagion**—A: Communication of disease by contact; figuratively, spreading of an emotion or idea. Latin *contagio* (a touching).
11. **audacious**—D: Recklessly bold or daring; fearless; impudent; as, the *audacious* Newfoundland. Latin *audere* (to dare).
12. **alliance**—B: Association, union or agreement among countries, or individuals, for mutual benefit. Old French *alier* (to ally). "The dog made an *alliance* with us."
13. **mangy**—C: Shabby; resembling *mange*, an animal skin disease with itching, loss of hair; sordid; squalid. Old French *mangier* (to eat).
14. **environs**—A: Immediate neighborhood; surrounding area; as, "He knew every dog in the *environs*." Old French *environer* (to encircle).
15. **refractory**—D: Stubborn; obstinate; hard to manage. Latin *refractarius*. "He dragged a *refractory* Pomeranian with him."
16. **ruminate**—D: To meditate; ponder; turn over and over in the mind. Latin *ruminare* (to chew the cud as a ruminant, such as a cow).
17. **suppliant**—D: Asking humbly and earnestly. Latin *supplicare*. "The dog placed a paw on his knee with a *suppliant* gesture."
18. **pique**—B: To irritate or offend by hurting someone's pride; stimulate curiosity. French *piquer* (to prick). "Your bears will be *piqued* at being ignored."
19. **palpable**—C: Obvious; plainly seen or felt; tangible. Latin *palpare* (to touch soothingly). "Charley's bluff is a *palpable* lie."
20. **irascible**—A: Hot-tempered; irritable. Old French *irascible*. "The dog was *irascible* in the mornings."

A

2. **Gothic**—B: Romantically mysterious; especially fiction set in a medieval atmosphere; as, a *Gothic* novel. Latin *Gothicus*, pertaining to the Goths, 3rd-century Germans.
3. **bogy**—D: Goblin; evil spirit; anything frightening or annoying; as, the *bogy* of water pollution. Perhaps from Scottish bogle (ghost). Also spelled *bogey*.
4. **pall**—B: Covering; cloth over a coffin. From Latin *pallium*. Figuratively, any covering producing a cheerless, dark effect; as, a *pall* of heavy smoke.
5. **incarcerate**—B: To imprison; as, "The hostages were *incarcerated* in the building." Latin *incarcerare*.
6. **gibbet**—A: Gallows; an upright post with a projecting arm. Middle English *gibet* (gallows, forked stick).
7. **incubus**—A: Nightmare or evil spirit. Latin *incubare* (to lie upon). Therefore, anything weighing heavily on the mind; as, the *incubus* of defeat.
8. **catacomb**—D: Underground cemetery with connecting burial rooms. Used especially during early Christian era in Rome. Possibly from Latin *cata tumbas* (at the graves).
9. **inexplicable**—A: Unexplainable; as, "*Inexplicable* confidence fought off terror." Latin *inexplicabilis*.
10. **poltergeist**—C: A noisy and mischievous ghost. German *poltern* (to knock, rattle) and *geist* (ghost).
11. **numinous**—D: Supernatural; filled with a divine presence; as, the *numinous* quality of the saintly woman. Latin *numen* (deity).
12. **incredible**—B: Unbelievable; too extraordinary to seem possible; as, the man's *incredible* bravery. Latin *incredibilis* (not credible).
13. **macabre**—B: Gruesome; ghastly; as, a *macabre* story. French *danse Macabré* from a 15th-century play about the revolt of the Maccabees against Syria (175–164 B.C.).
14. **saturnine**—D: Gloomy. The word derives from Saturn, a remote and cold planet. A *saturnine* person is thought of as gloomy and taciturn.
15. **wraith**—D: An apparition or ghostlike figure of a person seen just before or after his death. Scottish *warth* (guardian angel).
16. **exhume**—C: To dig up, as from a grave; disinter; bring to light; as, "The detective *exhumed* the old evidence." Latin *exhumare* from *ex* (out) and *humus* (earth).
17. **lurk**—A: To hide or move furtively; as, "The fugitive *lurked* in the shadows." Middle English *lurken* (to sneak away).

B

18. **sinister**—B: Ominous; as, "the *sinister* plans of Caesar's murderers." Latin *sinister* (left-hand, or unfavorable, side). Ancients regarded omens seen on the left as bad.
19. **incantation**—D: A chant supposed to produce magical effects; as, the *incantations* of the exorcist. Latin *incantatus* (enchanted).
20. **mesmerize**—A: To spellbind, enthrall, hypnotize; as, "She was *mesmerized* by the fury of the water." From F. A. Mesmer (1734–1815), a pioneer in hypnotism.

1. **placebo**—D: Harmless pill; as, "The patient did not know his pill was merely a *placebo*." Literally, "I shall please."
2. **status**—A: A person's relative position in society measured by wealth, prestige, standing; as, "The award enhanced the musician's *status*." Also, a condition or situation; as, to report on the *status* of trade negotiations.
3. **opus**—D: A work or composition, especially in music and numbered in the order of publication; as, Chopin's Prelude, *opus* 28, number 16.
4. **non sequitur**—C: Literally, "It does not follow"; therefore, an irrelevant remark, or a conclusion that does not follow from the evidence; as, "It is a *non sequitur* to relate the number of cats and dogs to the rainfall."
5. **latitude**—C: Range or scope; a wide variety of choices; as, to be allowed *latitude* in behavior and dress.
6. **opprobrium**—D: Disgrace; dishonor brought about by shameful conduct; as, "He resigned from the Presidency under a cloud of *opprobrium*."
7. **ultra**—C: Excessive in the extreme; going beyond the normal limits or range; as, an *ultra* liberal.
8. **terminus**—B: Finishing point; goal; terminal; as, "The airline *terminus* was London."
9. **detritus**—D: Debris; accumulation of disintegrated material; as, "Leaves, branches . . . this *detritus* gets mixed with the soil on the forest floor."
10. **tuber**—A: Swollen, fleshy root; potato; as, "This homely *tuber*—the potato—is the world's most important vegetable."
11. **tedium**—D: Boredom; monotony; as, "CB radio is widely used to relieve freeway *tedium*."
12. **de facto**—A: Actual; in reality; as, a *de facto* government.
13. **radius**—C: Distance from a center of a circle to the edge; as, three lakes within a *radius* of five miles. (Spoke of a wheel.)

C

14. **impetus**—B: Stimulus to activity; driving force; as, "Reggie Jackson's enthusiasm is an *impetus* for the team."
15. **mores**—D: The traditional customs, manners and morals of a group or community; as, the *mores* of the Kentucky mountain people.
16. **regimen**—D: Systematic manner of living to improve or maintain one's health by diet, exercise, routine; as, the *regimen* of a professional athlete.
17. **interim**—B: An *interim* job or committee is temporary, provisional or for the time.
18. **nominal**—B: In name only; not actually true or real; as, a *nominal* leader; also, very slight or insignificant; as, a *nominal* price.
19. **clamor**—B: Outcry; shouting; noisy expression of dissent or approval; as, the *clamor* of the angry crowd protesting the new highway route.
20. **nonplus**—A: To dumfound. When we are *nonplused* by a situation, we are so startled that temporarily we are incapable of further action. (*Non* "no" and *plus* "further.")

PART II

SPELLING LIST

1. condolence
   Kän dō´ lənts
   (sympathy; pity)
   "A note of condolence is appropriate at time of death."

2. dirge
   derj
   (funeral song; death song)
   "The natives chanted a weird dirge when the chief died."

3. epitaph
   ep´ə taf
   (a commemorative inscription on a tomb)
   "His epitaph was a fitting memorial to his work."

4. ellipsis
   ses
   i lip´ səs
   (omission from a sentence of a word or words that would complete the construction)
   "Add ellipsis where I have indicated on the rough draft of the legal pleading."

5. condescend
   Kän di´ send
   (humble oneself; submit)
   "She would not condescend to take his advice."

6. catalepsy
   Kat´ə lap sē
   (suspension of sensation; muscular rigidity)
   "The man on the flying trapeze could not be subject to catalepsy."

7. clairvoyance
   Klaər Voi ənts
   (having the alleged power of seeing objects removed from natural viewing)
   "His clairvoyance with a crystal ball was amazing."

8. ostracize
   äs´trə sīz
   (to exclude; banish)
   "Cheating caused his friends to ostracize him."

9. metamorphosis
   Met ə mor´fə səs
   (transformation; change of form)
   "The metamorphosis of a caterpillar into a butterfly is one of nature's miracles."

10. recidivism
    ri sid´i vis əm
    (repeated relapse into crime)
    "Criminal recidivism rates are very high."

11. clique
    clēk (or) clik
    (a small exclusive group of people)
    "She refused to join the clique of students."

12. unprecedented
    ən pres´ədent əd
    (never before known or experienced)
    "The president took unprecedented peace steps."

13. premiere
    prē mē ər
    (fire public performance of a play, musical, opera, etc.)
    "The audience was filled with anticipation while waiting for the premiere performance to commence."

14. cataclysm
    Kat ə kliz əm
    (catastrophe; disaster)
    "The weakened government could not withstand another cataclysm."

15. circuitous (winding; roundabout)
ser kyōō'ə təs "We took a circuitous path up the mountain."

16. plebeian (common; uncultivated)
pli bē'yən "She has such a plebeian taste in home decorating."

17. risque' (off-color; improper)
ri skā' "The risque' story made her blush."

18. pseudo (false; phony)
sōōd' ō "He was a pseudo expert in karate."

19. ogle (stare at; gaze at with desire)
ō gəl (or) "The cookies in the bakery window caused the children to ogle them."
ä gəl

20. malleable (workable; flexible)
mal ē ə bəl "Tin is a very malleable metal."

21. condescension (humbleness; graciousness)
kän di śən chən "I admire the king's condescension toward his subjects."

22. hypocrisy (insincerity; two-facedness)
hip ək' rə sē "The senator showed his hypocrisy by saying he was for the bill and then voting against it."

23. paraphernalia (equipment; gear)
par'ə fə(r) nā'lyə "Bring along your fishing paraphernalia when we go camping next week."

24. parallel (running side by side)
par'ə lel "Parallel lines never meet."

25. ecstatic (joyful; happy)
ek sta' tik "The student was ecstatic at being accepted at the university."

26. echelon (rank; authority)
esh'ə län "She worked in the echelon where major decisions were made."

27. choreography (planning and arranging the movements of dancers)
kōr ē äg'rə fē "The choreography for the dance scenes in 'The Turning Point' was quite good."

28. rhythm (movement or procedure with a uniform beat or accent)
rithm "The dancers moved in rhythm with the music."

29. monologues (continuous series of jokes or comic stories)
män'ə lagz "The guest artist at the testimonial dinner gave very humorous monologues."

30. plausibility (likelihood)
plö´ zə bil´ət ē "She hoped the teacher would accept the plausibility of her excuse."

31. alabaster (gypsum stone)
al´ə bas tər "She had a fine collection of alabaster ornaments and decorations."

32. resilient (ability to recover)
ri zil´ yənt "The American people are very resilient; they bounce back no matter what happens."

33. surveillance (close watch; control)
sər vā lənts "The police kept the prisoners under constant surveillance."

34. laureate (special recognition; honor)
lór´ ē ət "Rudyard Kipling was a poet laureate of England."

35. adolescence (puberty to maturity; generally teens)
ad ə l əs´ənts "During adolescence, one is often uncertain."

36. cinematographer (movie photographer)
sin ə mə tag´ rə pər "Cecil B. DeMille was a great cinematographer."

37. embarrassment (to make self-conscious; cause confusion and shame)
im bar´ə smənt "The scene was an embarrassment to the audience."

38. epithet (curse; insult)
ep´ə thət "He screamed an epithet into the phone and slammed down the receiver.

39. inertia (listless; languid)
in ər shē ə "Blame your inertia on the hot weather."

40. genuineness (sincerity; authentic)
jen´yə wən nəs "The genuineness of his apology was apparent."

41. innovativeness (new; different)
in´ nəv ā tiv nəs "Americans show an innovativeness in solving problems."

42. impasse (deadlock; stop)
im´ pas "Russia and the United States reached an impasse in their negotiations."

43. proliferation (multiplication; rapid spread)
prə lif´ə rā shən "Arms limitation talks try to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

44. tranquilizer (quieter; pacifier)
tran´ kwə līz ər "The doctor gave his nervous patient a tranquilizer."

45. harlequin (clown; buffoon)
här li k(w)ən "In the parade he played the part of a harlequin."

46. languid (sluggish)
lan' gwəd "She was a lanquid person, lacking force and quickness."

47. inscrutable (not easily understood; mysterious)
in skrü' tə bəl "Charley Chan was often inscrutable."

48. erroneously (in error; a mistake)
ir ō'nē əs lē "The cause of the accident was erroneously established."

49. mystification (to cause bewilderment; mystery)
mis tə fə kā'shən "The JuJu atmosphere was full of mystification."

50. communiques (statements, pronouncements)
kə myü'nə kās "The President issued several communiques from Air Force One."

51. crucifixion (severe punishment or gross injustice)
krü sə fik'shən "The punishment of crucifixion was practiced in ancient times."

52. euphemistically (substitution of mild expression for one thought to be harsh or blunt)
yü fə mis' tik ə le "He often spoke euphemistically; for example, he said his uncle 'passed away' rather than his uncle 'died'."

53. propriety (prevailing customs and usages)
prə prī'ə tē "An etiquette book gives rules of propriety."

54. quintessence (true essence; focus)
kwin tes' ənts "The quintessence of Christian teaching may be found in the Sermon on the Mount."

55. vicissitude (change or variation)
və sis'ə tyood "A vicissitude of public life is the uncertainty of being reelected."

56. salient (important; outstanding)
sā'lē ənt "Major Richards outlined briefly the salient features of the new recruiting plan."

57. succinct (brief; to the point)
sək sinkt' "The Indian's advice was admirably succinct: 'Go home'."

58. plagiarism (use of another person's writings as his own)
plā'jə riz əm "A similar story was published several years ago, and Jim must have read it. He is guilty of unconscious plagiarism."

59. solstice
sōl′ stəs
(astronomical time when sun does not have apparent north or south motion)
"In the northern hemisphere the winter solstice comes just before Christmas."

60. aesthetic
es thet′ik
(concern for beauty and the fine arts)
"In order to help develop their children's aesthetic tastes, the Browns planned many family trips to art galleries."

61. chimerical
kī mer′ i kəl
(imaginary)
"Her fears are as chimerical as the hallucinations of insanity."

62. hegemony
hi jem′ə nē
(rule)
"The Chinese say the Soviets are establishing military hegemony over the free world."

63. ambiguities
əm bə gyü′ ər ēs
(unclear statements)
"The treaty has many ambiguities."

64. pageantry
paj′ ənt rē
(grand display)
"Behind the pageantry and politicking, the negotiators worked hard."

65. allotted
ə lät′əd
(allowed)
"The meeting continued beyond the allotted time."

66. mulligatawny
məl i gə tȯ′nē
(an East Indian curry soup)
"Mother had a very special recipe for mulligatawny."

67. kohlrabi
kōl rab′ bē
(similar to a cabbage plant)
"The kohlrabi grew very well in the fertile soil."

68. sepulcher
chre
sep′əl kər
(tomb; burial place)
"Many thousands of pilgrims visited the sepulcher of Saint Thomas Becket."

69. agglomeration
ə gläm ə rā′ shən
(a jumbled cluster or mass)
"The agglomeration of articles for the rummage sale was staggering."

70. apparition
ap ər ish′ən
(ghost or phantom)
"After hearing the spooky story, the children thought they saw an apparition."

71. vengeance
ven′ jənts
(to avenge)
"Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

72. oenology
ē nol′ə jē
(the study of wines)
"U.C. Davis has special courses in oenology."

73. etymology
ет ə mäl'ə jē
(the origin and historical development of a word)
"The origin and development of words is a branch of linguistics called etymology."

74. ostentatious
ȯs tən tā'shəs
(showy; pretentious)
"The diamonds she wore were certainly ostentatious."

75. capacious
kə rā' shəs
(roomy; spacious)
"The woman's new handbag was capacious."

76. lackadaisical
la kə dā'zi kəl
(listless; languid)
"Tom was lackadaisical in the hot, humid weather."

77.

78. parsimonious
pär sə mōn'ē əs
(stingy)
"Scrooge was a parsimonious man."

79. opprobrious
ə prō' brē əs
(abusive; disgraceful)
"His son's manner was opprobrious."

80. braggadocio
brag ə dō'shē ō
(cockiness; a braggart)
"You are handsome, but you don't have to be such a braggadocio."

81. cacophony
ka käf'ə nē
(jarring; discordant sound)
"The cacophony in the freshman dining hall was horrendous to the ears."

82. chimera
kī mi'rə
(a creation of the imagination)
"After too much taste of the grape, the old man lay back in his chair, lonely and frightened as a chimera rose up before him."

83. connoisseur
kän ə sər
(a person with informed and astute discrimination, especially concerning the arts or matters of taste)
"His discerning taste buds made him a connoisseur of good wine."

84. debacle
di bäk'əl
(sudden overthrow or collapse; ruin)
"His resignation from power caused the greatest debacle in the history of his country."

85. phenomenal
fi nŏm'ə nəl
(extraordinary; remarkable)
"Abraham Lincoln had a phenomenal memory."

86. discernible
dis ərn ə bəl
able
(detectable; recognize)
"The trees were not easily discernible in the dark."

87. platitudinous
Plat ə tyüd'ə nəs
(a flat, dull or trite remark)
"His constant smirking and platitudinous remarks were boring to his guests."

88. whimsically
hwim'zik lē
(playful; capricious)
"The man whimsically called his dog, 'cat'."

89. resonance
rez'ən ənts
(intensification of vocal tones)
"The deep resonance of his voice was his radio trademark."

90. facile
il
fas'əl
(easy; flowing; glib)
"He had a very facile manner in dealing with problems."

91. colleagues
käl'ēgs
(associates in a profession or work)
"His colleagues are going to attend the same workshop."

92. facsimile
fak sim'ə lē
(an exact copy)
"The painting was a facsimile of the original."

93. xylophone
zī lə fōn
(musical instrument)
"The xylophone is an instrument in the percussion family."

94. acetylene
ə set'i ēn
(a colorless highly flammable or explosive gas)
"This most brilliant of the illuminating gases is acetylene."

95. syzygy
siz'ə jē
(either of two point in the orbit of a celestial body where the body is in opposition to or in conjunction with the sun)
"Where any two related things are either alike or opposite, the condition is called syzygy."

96. grosgrain
grō'grān
(a heavy silk or rayon fabric with narrow horizontal ribs)
"She wore a grosgrain ribbon in her hair."

97. philatelist
fə lat'ə list
(stamp collector)
"John's father is a prominent philatelist."

98. effervescence
ef ər ves'ənts
(bubbliness; fizz)
"The bottle of soda had lost its effervescence."

99. surreptitious
sər əp tish'əs
(secret; hidden)
"The conspirators held a surreptitious meeting."

100. colloquial
kə lō'kwē əl
(folksy; homespun)
"The politician's colloquial language endeared him to small-town voters."

101. vignette
vin yet'
(an engraving finished with a cloud effect)
"The vignette was a beautiful work of art by the promising artist."

102. boucle'
bü clā'
(type of fabric)
"The boucle' fabric was most attractive for that sweater."

103. carbonaceous
kär bə nā' shəs
(of, having, or made of carbon)
"Coal tar is carbonaceous."

104. rheostat
rē' əs tat
(a variable resistor)
"A light dimmer is a rheostat."

105. pedagogue
ped' ə gäg
(a teacher)
"Only a great pedagogue could have taught that complex course."

106. baccalaureate
bak ə lor' ē ət
(a religious service held for a graduating class)
"The graduating seniors and their families will attend the baccalaureate."

107. asinine
as' ə nīn
(stupid; foolish)
"It's asinine to build a house on such a poor foundation."

108. ascension
ə sen' chən
(climbing; scaling)
"The climbers' ascension of the mountain was difficult."

109. pernicious
per nish' əs
(harmful; damaging)
"The common cold is usually not a pernicious disease."

110. reprehensible
re prē hent' sə bəl
(shameful; disgraceful)
"Assassination is a reprehensible crime."

111. peccadillo
pek ə dil' ō
(trifling fault, petty sin)
"Speaking out of turn was such a small peccadillo that the teacher did not reprimand her."

112. abrogate
ab' rə gāt
(abolish; cancel)
"Congress must abrogate the new tax law."

113. garrulous
gar' ə ləs
(talkative, gabby)
"He's so garrulous that you can't get a word in edgewise."

114. deign
dān
(see fit; stoop)
"I would not deign to comment on such disgusting behavior."

115. flippant
flip' ənt
(disrespectful; rude)
"The girl shocked everyone by making flippant remarks during the sacred ceremony."

116. rescind
ri sind'
(take back, delete)
"The officers of the company will rescind the ruling."

117. seraglio
sə ral' yō
(a special place)
"The crown jewels were located in the seraglio."

118. incandescence
in kən des'ənrs
(white hot; luminously hot)
"The metal was heated to a state of incandescence."

119. incongruous
in kän'grə wəs
(inappropriate; out of place; odd)
"Hiking boots were incongruous to the wet suit outfit."

120. proscenium
prō sē nē əm
(the area located between the curtain and the orchestra)
"The curtain closed behind her as she stepped forward to speak to the audience from the proscenium."

121. quintessence
kwin tes' ənts
(the highly concentrated essence of something)
"The perfume captured the quintessence of roses."

122. quixotic
kwik sät'ik
(romantic without regard to practicality)
"Patrolling the streets with knights in white armor is the quixotic method of solving crime."

123. schism
siz əm
(a separation or division)
"The pro-oil interest formed a schism into foreign as opposed to domestic suppliers."

124. subcutaneous
səb kyu tā'nē əs
(located or found just beneath the skin)
"He located the sliver in the subcutaneous part of his finger."

125. succinct
sək sinkt'
(expressed in few words; concise; terse.)
"How could he get lost when I gave him such succinct directions?"

126. terpsichorean
tərp sik'ə rē ən
(pertaining to dancing)
"Her terpsichorean movements were graceful as she moved across the stage."

127. unctuous
ənk'chōō əs
(having the characteristics of oil; slippery)
"His manner was unctuous as he tried to talk her out of the car keys."

128. untrammeled
ən tram'əld
(not confined or limited; unfettered)
"After the overthrow of the dictator, their elections became untrammeled."

129. apocryphal
ə päk'rə fəl
(false; counterfeit)
"The apocryphal memoirs of the countess cannot be admitted as evidence."

130. apothecary
ə päth'ə ker ē
(druggist; pharmacist)
"Run down to the apothecary to get a refill on that prescription."

131. WORD ELIMINATED

132. biennially
bī en′ē əlē
(happening every second year)
"The reunion will be held biennially."

133. lavaliere
läv ə liər′
(pendant worn about the neck on a ribbon or chain)
"She wore the lavaliere on a chain around her neck."

134. rigmarole
rig′mə rōl
(elaborate or complicated procedure)
"Registration for school is full of rigmarole."

135. gambol
gam′ bəl
(caper; romp)
"To gambol about the dance floor is to have a good time."

136. mellifluous
mə lif′lə wəs
(sweet sounding; melodious)
"She was possessed of a mellifluous voice."

137. WORD ELIMINATED

138. inveigle
in vā′gəl
(entice; lure)
"Helen intended to inveigle Max into a compromising situation."

139. plenary
plē′nə rē
(whole; major)
"The plenary session of the association was called to order by the president."

140. grandiloquent
gran dil′ə kwənt
(pompous; pretentious)
"His grandiloquent speech caused many individuals to have second thoughts about his sincerity."

141 persiflage
pər′si fläzh
(light bantering talk; frivolity)
"Comedians commonly use persiflage in their acts."

142. fractious
frak′ shes
(peevish; irritable)
"The fractious attitude of some of the participants clouded the otherwise enjoyable event."

143. maleficent
məl əf′ə sənts
(doing evil or harm)
"Most people view terrorists as maleficent individuals."

144. scintilla
sin til′ə
(trace; a minute amount)
"There wasn't a scintilla of truth in his statement."

145. verdigris
vərd'ə grēs
(coating on copper; green patina)
"The verdigris on the city hall dome must be removed.

146. factitious
fək' tish əs
(contrived; artificially created)
"Speculators were responsible for the factitious value of some stocks."

147. ecclesiastical
ek lē zē as'tek əl
(of the church)
"His writings were based on ecclesiastical discipline."

148. irascible
ir as'ə bəl
(irritable; cranky)
"The irascible old man is constantly picking fights."

149. sycophant
sik'ə fənt
(flatterer; yes-man; hanger-on)
A sycophant will try to attach himself to a celebrity."

150. rapport
rə pōr'
(friendship; relationship)
"He has great rapport with all his grandchildren."

151. camaraderie
kam ə rad'ə rē
(friendship; good will)
"Within the Girl Scout troop there was great camaraderie."

152. camouflage
kam'ə pläj
(disguise; false appearance)
"The tanks' camouflage prevented enemy planes from seeing them."

153. deleterious
del ə tir'ē əs
(damaging)
"Smoking is deleterious to an individual's health."

154. spume
spyōōm
(foaming)
"The water will spume out of the pipe indicating a soapy condition."

155. chagrin
shə grin'
(shame; mortification)
"There was chagrin by Mary's parents over her behaviour at the concert."

156. corsair
kor sāər
(pirate brig; a pirate)
"He commanded a corsair along the Barbary Coast."

157. charlatan
shär'lə tən
(fake, fraud, deceiver)
"The phone scientist was a real charlatan."

158. exacerbate
ig zas'ər bāt
(aggravate; increase bitterness or violence)
"He intended to exacerbate the already tense situation by making an exorbitant demand."

159. empyrean
em pi´rē ən
(the highest reaches of heaven)
"His mind transcended reality as his thoughts soared to empyrean heights."

160. exiguous
ig zig´Yə was
(scanty; meager)
"She was disappointed by the exiguous amount of rations handed out."

161. febrifuge
feb´fə fyōōj
(any agent used to reduce a fever)
"Aspirin is a popular febrifuge."

162. WORD ELIMINATED

163. hymeneal
hī men´ē əl
(of or pertaining to a marriage)
"The song, 'ALWAYS' has become a hymeneal solo for people who sing at weddings."

164. ignominy
ig´nə min ē
(dishonor; disgraceful act)
"What he did brought ignominy to his friends and family."

165. incorrigible
in kor´ə jə bəl
(incapable of being corrected or reformed)
"They held out little hope for the prisoner because he was incorrigible."

166. iridescent
ir ə des´ənt
(a display of lustrous, rainbowlike colors)
"The iridescent gem stone glowed with warm colors in the lamplight."

167. fuliginous
fyu lij´ə nəs
(sooty; smokey; of the color of soot)
"The chimney sweepers' coats had a fuliginous color."

168. opaque
ō pāk´
(neither transparent nor translucent)
"The window shade was opaque, emitting no light at all."

169. oread
ō´ rē ad
(a mountain nymph)
"She glided through the misty forest like an oread."

170. plebiscite
pleb´ə sīt
(a direct vote by the entire people to accept or refuse the measure or program)
"The plebiscite decided to continue with the old form of government."

171. deductible
di duk´tə bəl
(subtract; remove)
"The expenses involved with the party were not deductible as a business expense."

172. hors d'oeuvre
or derv´
(an appetizer)
"An hors d'oeuvre is a morsel of food."

173. sanguinary (bloodthirsty)
san'gwə ner ē "Some corsairs were very sanguinary."

174. onomatopoeia "Onomatopoeia is the formation of a word by
än ə mat ə pē'yə imitating the natural sound associated with the object or action involved."

175. uncinated (hooked)
əNT' sə nā Tad "Some branches of bushes have uncinated barbs that can cause injury to your hand."

176. acquiesced (to accept or consent without enthusiasm)
ak wē est' "She acquiesced to her mother's wishes."

177. maneuverability (ability to maneuver)
mə nyōō vər ə bil i tē "The large ships had limited maneuverability."

178. .. omniscient (having infinite knowledge; awareness)
äm nish' ənt "Goethe was omniscient in his era."

179. spectroscopy (the use of the spectroscope to study optics)
spek träs'kə pē "The study of optics is aided by spectroscopy."

180. transmissivity (the ability of an object to transmit)
tranrs mis iv'it ē "Spectral transmissivity of a lens is very important to fine color photography."

181. condign (well deserved; suitable)
kən dīn' "The punishment was condign."

182. reconnaissance (to obtain information of an enemy by examination or survey)
ri kän'ə zən(t)s "The corporal led a special squad on a reconnaissance mission."

183. idiosyncrasy (personal peculiarity or mannerism)
id ē ə sin'krə sē "It was her idiosyncrasy to wear earmuffs in warm weather."

184. hemorrhage (heavy bleeding)
hem' rij Jim had a bad hemorrhage in his arm after the auto accident."

185. silhouette (dark shape or outline seen against a light background)
sil ə wet' "Jean's face was a silhouette against the screen."

186. mercurochrome (an antiseptic)
mər kyōōr'ə krōm "The doctor painted his many wounds with mercurochrome."

187. shibboleth (a peculiarity of speech or behavior of a class or set)
shib'ə ləth "The piedmont accent along the east coast is the shibboleth of the landed gentry."

188. amanuensis , (a secretary)
ə man yə wenr sis "Sam had to hire an amanuensis just to take care of his social appointments."

189. sciolism (superficial knowledge)
sī ′ə liz əm "His sciolism was in keeping with his character as a charlatan."

190. WORD ELIMINATED

191. ailurophile (a cat fancier)
ī lur′ə fīl "He had to be an ailurophile to spend all his time showing prize Simaese cats."

192. ratiocination (the process of logical reasoning)
rat ē ōs′ən ā shən "Fred was guilty of ratiocination. How else could he have won the debate?"

193. lamasery (a monastery of lamas)
läm′ə ser ē "The lamasery was a monastery in Tibet."

194. tergiversate (to change repeatedly one's attitude or opinions; to defect)
ter jiv′ər sāt "It was her policy to tergiversate from one week to the next."

195. mnemonic (assisting the memory)
ni män′ik "The computer is a great mnemonic development."

196. afflatus (artist's or poet's inspiration or powerful impulse)
ə flāt′əs "What was the afflatus behind the artist's new painting?"

197. asceticism (religious doctrine where self-denial is practiced to reach a higher spiritual state)
ə set′ə siz əm "Trappist monks practice asceticism."

198. canonical (according to or ordered by church law)
kə non′ik əl "These regulations are canonical."

199. croissant (crescent roll)
kwä sänt′ "A hot, buttery croissant was enjoyed by each one attending the festive brunch."

200. gladiolus (a flower)
glad ē ō′ləs "The garden was filled with gladiolus of many colors."

201. hydrophyte (a plant growing only in water or very wet earth)
hī′drə fīt "Each hydrophyte was of a different shade of color."

202. larghetto (musical term for tempo)
lär get′o "This section of the sonata must be played larghetto."

203. propitiatory (conciliatory)
prō pish´ē ə tor ē "His action was propitiatory toward striking union members."

204. propylaeum (elaborate entrance to a temple area)
prop y lae um "The architectural structure forming the entrance to the Acropolis is a propylaeum."
präp ə lē´əm

205. sacrilegious (disrespectful to things held sacred)
sak rə lij´əs "His teachings of biblical history were sacrilegious."

206. semaphore (an apparatus or system for signaling)
sem´ə fōr "The Navy often uses a semaphore system to send messages between ships at sea."

207. WORD ELIMINATED

208. syllepsis (a grammatical construction)
sə lep´ səs "A syllepsis is used to modify two or more words in the same sentence."

209. inimical (unfriendly; hostile)
in im´i kəl "The inimical participants at the rally prevented the audience from having fun."

210. felicitous (well chosen; apt; appropriate)
fi lis´ət əs "He was a felicitous choice for the new position."

211. meretricious (vulgar; enticing)
mer ə trish´əs "San Francisco's Broadway section of entertainment is often considered a meretricious place."

212. contumacy (insubordinate resistance to authority; stubbornness)
kən tyōō´mə sē "The smokers displayed great contumacy by ignoring requests not to smoke."

213. impecunious (having no money)
im pik yōō´nyəs "I am sorry to announce that the school board is in an impecunious situation as a result of Proposition 13."

214. dilapidated (run-down; ramshackle)
də lap´ə dāt əd "We bought a dilapidated house and tried to repair it."

215. balustrade (handrail)
bal´əs strād "The balustrade was made of cedar."

216. pomegranate "The pomegranate is a red or orange fruit from a tropical African tree."
päm´ə gran ət

217. potpourri
pō pur' ē
"A mixture of various meats and vegetables is called a potpourri."

218. chamois
sham ē
(a soft leather made from the hide of a chammy, deer or sheep)
"The gloves were made of chamois leather."

219. numismatist
nyōō miz'mə tist
(coin collector)
"The woman was a well known numismatist."

220. mannequin
man i kən
(a living model or a display form)
"The mannequin was shown in the store's front windown display."

PART III

SPELLING LIST

1. scrim
   skrim
   (a fabric used, with lighting, to create a semi-transparent backdrop)
   "Bold lighting silhouetted the actors against the scrim."

2. illation
   i lā shən
   (an inference; conclusion)
   "Inexperienced writers sometimes use 'therefore' to point out an obvious illation."

3. meander
   mē an´dər
   (to proceed by a winding course; to wander aimlessly)
   "Their conversation tended to meander through a variety of topics."

4. petroglyph
   pe´trə glif
   (a drawing on rock made by a member of prehistoric people)
   "A petroglyph showed how the cavemen hunted bison and deer."

5. wormwood
   worm´ wood
   (a bitter herb; something grievous; unpleasant)
   "The family feud left him with a taste of wormwood."

6. suborn
   sə bôrn´
   (to bribe someone to commit a crime; to induce a witness to give false testimony)
   "The foreign spy tried to suborn the diplomat into betrayal."

7. piceous
   pis´ē əs
   (resembling pitch; inflammable; combustible)
   "The boat had been caulked with a black piceous substance."

8. extrapolate
   ik strap´ə lāt
   (infer; conjecture)
   "From odd comments in the office, he was able to extrapolate the onset of a major power struggle."

9. lateritious
   lat´ ə rish əs
   (brick-red)
   "The chef bent a lateritious face over the hot range."

10. chortle
    chôr´ təl
    (to chuckle or utter with glee)
    "When his horse came in, the bettor began to chortle in delight."

11. sidle
    si´ dəl
    (to move sideways; to edge along furtively)
    "The informer tried to sidle behind the conspirators to eavesdrop on their whispered conversation."

12. acuate
    ək´ yōō it
    (sharpened; pointed)
    "The guard dog bared his murderously acuate teeth."

13. venatic
    vē nat´ik
    (of or pertaining to hunting)
    "An antler-lined wall revealed his venatic passion."

14. hummock
hum' ək
(an elevated tract of land rising above a marshy region)
"The manor on the hummock commanded a fine view of fen and sea."

15. querulous
kwer' ə ləs
(full of complaints; uttered in complaint; peevish)
"The diners' querulous comments ceased when their food arrived."

16. egocentric
ē gō sen'trik
(regarding the self as the center of all things)
"Adam Smith believed only the profit motive could harness man's egocentric energies."

17. jetsam
jet' səm
(goods cast overboard deliberately, as to lighten a vessel)
"The thick jetsam of cargo was powerful proof of the frantic crew's efforts to lighten the sinking ship."

18. nankeen
nan kēn'
(a durable yellow fabric, once made of Chinese cotton)
"The farmwomen looked like sunflowers in their nankeen bonnets."

19. kedge
kej
(to pull a vessel by hauling on the anchor cable)
"The longboat towed out with the cable to kedge the yacht out of the calm."

20.

21. patina
pət ē' nə
(incrustation on old bronze; such a film on another substance)
"Two hundred years have left a handsome patina on the Liberty Bell.'

22. tactile
tak' t.l
(endowed with or affecting the sense of touch)
"At age 40, he still got a tactile thrill from making mudpies."

23. lenity
len' i tē
(the quality of being mild or gentle)
"The lenity of his boss's reprimand surprised him."

24. chiaroscuro
kē är ə skyoor' ō
(Painting: the use of deep variations of light and shade)
"Carbeggio used chiaroscuro to heighten the drama in his 'David with the Head of Goliath'."

25. moil
moyl
(toil or drudgery; confusion or turmoil)
"Immigrants once endured the moil of sweatshops for a few dollars a month."

26. thersitical
thər sit' i kəl
(scurrilous; grossly abusive)
"Lenny Bruce's comic style called for heaps of thersitical material."

27. assentation
as' ən tā shən
(the practice of assenting readily)
"The junior executive ingratiated himself with his superiors because of his constant assentation."

28. fumarole
fyōō' mə rōl
(a hole in or near a volcano, from which vapor rises)
"Near the crater's edge, the scientist came upon a small, steaming fumarole."

29. postiche
pō stēsh'
(an imitation; pretense; a false hairpiece)
"The jeans were a cheap postiche of designer originals."

30. vacillate
vas' ə lāt
(to sway unsteadily; to waver in opinion)
"He will vacillate about whether to marry or not."

31. spoor
spoor
(a track or trail, esp. that of a wild animal pursued as game)
"The hunter followed the bloody spoor to the wounded lion's lair."

32. pythonic
pi thon' ik
(prophetic; oracular)
"For fashion trends, Calvin Klein has seemingly pythonic powers."

33. amenity
ə men' i tē
(Usu. amenities; agreeable manners; pleasantness)
"Scarlett O'Hara got what she wanted without forsaking a single amenity of plantation life."

34. a-borning
ə bôr' ning
(in birth; before being carried out)
"The ambitious project, planned for so long, died a-borning."

35. peculate
pek' yə lāt
(to steal money, esp. public funds; embezzle)
"The school committee existed only to peculate tax revenue."

36. iridescence
ir i des' əns
(a play of lustrous, changing colors)
"Sunlight turned the oil-slicked road into a streak of iridescence."

37. epiphany
i pif' ə nē
(a sudden insight into the essential meaning of something)
"A madeleine dipped in tea provoked an epiphany in Proust that captures his entire childhood."

38. facetiae
fə sē' shē ē
fə sē' shē yē
(witty writings; coarsely witty stories)
"Woody Allen's facetiae are happy combinations of slapstick comedy and literary satire."

39. manavelins
mə nav' ə linz
(miscellaneous pieces of gear and material)
"A jumble of manavelins still cluttered the deck a week after the ship had left port."

40. palpate
Pal′ pāT
(to examine by touch, esp. for diagnosing disease)
"Suspecting tuberculosis, the doctor began to palpate her patient's back and chest."

41. stoat
stōT
(the ermine, esp. when in brown summer pelage)
"The stoat's dense fur has lost its popularity in the fashion world."

42. agonistic
ag ə nis′ Tic
(combative; striving to overcome in argument; pertaining to athletic contests)
"A horde of agonistic lawyers stormed the bench."

43. spitchcock
spich′ KoK
(to cut up and fry; to treat severely)
"The critic tried to spitchcock the book until the pages sizzled."

44. nebulous
neb′ yə ləs
(hazy; vague; indistinct; cloudlike)
"Only nebulous differences separated the two parties."

45. tawny
Tô′ nē
(of a dark yellowish or dull yellowish-brown color)
"The Bermuda sun turned her skin tawny and freckled."

46. embrocate
em′ brō kāt′
(to moisten and rub with a liniment or lotion)
"The masseur used rubbing alcohol to embrocate his customer's tired limbs."

47. gasconade
gas′ kə nād
(extravagant boasting; boastful talk)
"The gasconade of the athlete stopped with his defeat."

48. calescent
kə les′ əNT
(growing warm; increasing in heat)
"The tar sidewalk, calescent in the sun, burned the children's feet."

49. phyletic
fī lot′ ik
(pertaining to race or species; racial)
"Shockley's theories about a phyletic basis to intelligence have yet to be proven."

50. interlard
in′ ter lärd′
(to diversify by interjecting something unique, striking or contracting)
"The President interlarded his address to the nation with quips and smiles."

51. plexus
Plek′ səs
(a network, as of nerves, any complex structure of interrelated parts)
"The plexus of Mideast politics has baffled America since World War II."

52. agape
ə gāp′
(with the mouth wide open; in an attitude of wonder)
"The news reporters were agape at the President's speech."

53. seminal
Sem′ ə nəl
(of or pertaining to seed; highly original and influencing future events)
"Beethoven's 'Eroica' proved to be a seminal work."

53

54. imbricate
im' brə kit
(overlapping in sequence, as tiles or shingles on a roof)
"The imbricate pattern of the large woman's dress made her look like a house."

55. embosk
em bosk'
(to conceal with foliage, greenery or the like)
"The soldiers tried to embosk the tank in a hugh pile of wet leaves."

56. atrophy
a' trə fē
(wasting of an organ; degeneration, as from disuse)
"After the sixties, the liberal movement in America began to show signs of atrophy."

57. grisette
gri zet'
(a French working girl or salesgirl)
"An American tourist tried to address the shy grisette in French."

58. tractable
trak' tə bəl
(easily managed; docile; easily worked, shaped or handled)
"The tractable child never posed problems for her mother."

59. tincture
tingk' chər
(a solution of alcohol containing drugs; a trace; a smack or smattering)
"Laudanum, a tincture of opium, was widely used in nineteenth century homes."

60. picaresque
pik ə resk'
(characteristic of a prose form that describes a roguish hero's adventures)
"He viewed the narrative more as a picaresque romp than a serious treatment."

61. oscitant
os' i tənt
(yawning, as with drowsiness; inattentive)
"The lecturer stared out at row upon row of oscitant students."

62. quandary
kwon' də rē
(a state of perplexity as to what to do; dilemma)
"Choosing between two suitors left her in a delightful quandary."

63. limicolous
li mik' ə ləs
(dwelling in mud or muddy regions)
"Dredging the river disturbed all the limicolous creatures along the banks."

64. vitreous
vi' trē əs
(resembling glass, as in transparency or brittleness)
"Some new windows are made of unbreakable vitreous plastic."

65. cromlech
krom' lek
(archaeolog.: a circle of upright stones or monoliths)
"Stonehenge, the most famous cromlech, rises from the Salisbury plain."

66. bespeak
bi spēk'
(to ask for in advance; to show, indicate)
"The endless warnings he issues his children bespeak a paternal concern bordering on the compulsive."

67. exigency
eks ij'ən sē
(Usu. exigencies; the demand intrinsic to a circumstance)
"The gasoline shortage was the exigency that drove the Europeans to manufacture small cars."

68. raconteur
rak on tûr'
(a person who is skilled in relating anecdotes interestingly)
"Bob's talent as a raconteur was helped by his knack for lying."

69. verbiage
vûr'bē ij
(overabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity)
"Cutting the verbiage left her with three pages of the original eight."

70. truckle
truk'əl
(to submit or yield obsequiously or tamely)
"To get a raise, he had to truckle to his boss despite loss of pride."

71. moire'
mwä rā'
(of silks and other fabrics; presenting a watery effect)
"Her white moire' cape cascaded about her like a waterfall."

72. matripotestal
ma trē pō tes'təl
(pertaining to the authority exercised by a mother)
"His older sister insisted on addressing him in matripotestal tones."

73. scaphoid
skaf' oid
(boat-shaped; navicular)
"A scaphoid bathtub reminded the retired admiral of the good old days."

74. roorback
rŭŏr' bak'
(a false and damaging report circulated for political effect)
"The opposition launched an election eve roorback on the candidate's personal finances."

75. pileous
pī'lē əs
(hairy or furry)
"The hunter felt something small and pileous brush past his leg."

76. satiety
sə tī'i tē
(the state of being satiated; surfeit)
"They ate until their stomachs stretched with a pleasant satiety."

77. obeisance
ō bā'səns
(a bow or curtsy; deference or homage)
"The famous paid obeisance to Somerset Maugham by flocking to Villa Mauresque."

78. somnambulism
som nam'byə liz əm
(the habit of walking about while asleep)
"The bungling bureaucrats operated as though in a state of somnambulism."

79. nitid
nit'id
(bright; lustrous)
"The stars were nitid in the clean December sky."

80. parturient
pär tŭŏr'ē ənt
(bringing forth young; bringing forth something as an idea)
"The parturient cat looked for a safe place to have her kittens."

81. pullulate
pul' yə lāt
(to breed rapidly; to swarm; teem)
"After the rain, purple and white crocuses began to pullulate in the wild garden."

82. antic
an' tic
(Archaic.: fantastic; odd; grotesque)
"James Joyce wrote antic prose full of puns and outrageous images."

83. plaintive
plān' tiv
(expressing sorrow or melancholy)
"The plaintive melody of Kurt Weill's 'September Song' was sung beautifully by John Houston."

84. plebiscite
pleb' i sīt
(a direct vote of electors over some important public question)
"A special plebiscite was called to modify the gun law."

85. punchy
pun' chē
(punch-drunk; befuddled; dazed; forceful)
"Working for so long without sleep or food left her punchy."

86. footpad
fo͝ot' pad'
(a highwayman or robber who goes on foot)
"A footpad crept from the bushes to attack the unsuspecting stroller."

87. mogilalia
moj'ə lā' lē ə
(Path.: any speech defect, as stuttering or stammering)
"Mogilalia crippled her as a young girl when she used words with 'w' or 'th'."

88. catharsis
kə thär' sis
(the effect of certain kinds of art in purging the emotions)
"For Nietzsche, Wagner's Ring cycle triggered a catharsis that led to tears."

89. charrette
shə ret'
(a final intensive effort to finish a project; usu. architectural, before a deadline)
"Architects in charrette dispense with eating and sleeping."

90. altruistic
al' tro͞o is' tik
(unselfishly concerned for the welfare of others)
"Some thought his campaign donations altruistic; others interpreted them as self-serving."

91. arboreal
ar bōr' ē əl
(of or pertaining to trees; adapted for living in trees)
"Monkeys are arboreal creatures, equipped with tails for swinging from bough to bough."

92. acme
ak' mē
(the highest point; summit)
"Pitching that no-hitter represented the acme of Lefty's career."

93. solecism
sol' i siz' əm
(an ungrammatical usage; any error or inconsistency)
"Between he and I is an annoying solecism."

94. lunes
lo͞onz
(fits of madness)
"In his later years, George III suffered periodic lunes that put his ability to reign in question."

95. bolus
bō' ləs
(Vet. Med.: a round mass of medicinal material: of soft mass, esp. of chewed food)
"The vet prepared a bolus of antibiotics for the sick horse."

96. profligacy
prof' lə gə sē
(shameless dissoluteness; reckless extravagance)
"New York City's budgetary profligacy drove it to the edge of bankruptcy in 1975."

97. pendulous
pen' jə ləs
handing down loosely; vascillating; fluctuating)
"The bulldog's pendulous jowels flapped softy as he ran."

98. oppugn
ə pyōōn'
(to assail by criticism; to call in question)
"The strategy was to oppugn all arguments for a new school system."

99. scalawag
skal' ə wag
(a rascal; a white Southerner who supported Reconstruction)
"Errol Flynn often played the role of an engaging scalawag whose heart beat true."

100. isocracy
ī sok' rə sē
(a government in which all have equal political power)
"The town meeting is perhaps the only American case of a working isocracy."

101. terrene
tə rēn'
(earthly; worldly; earthy)
"Absorbed by his reflections on capital, Marx left the terrene frustrations of household finance to his long-suffering wife."

102. tumid
tōō' mid
(swollen or affected with swelling; pompous; turgid)
"The tumid area around his mouth signaled a dental problem."

103. perfuse
pər fyōōz'
(to diffuse, a liquid, color, etc., through or over something)
"The draper perfused the plain cloth with red dye."

104. nubbin
nub' in
(a small lump, stub; an imperfect ear of corn)
"Only nubbins covered the field, once the wheat had been harvested."

105. rhetor
rē tər
(a master or teacher of rhetoric; an orator)
"The tongued-tied politician hired a rhetor to teach him to speak."

106. morbific
môr bif' ik
(causing disease)
"Doctors once thought of night air as a morbific agent."

107. agitprop
aj' it prop'
(agitation and propaganda esp. for the use of communism; one trained in such activities)
"David was a foreign-trained agitprop who infiltrated the trade unions."

108. snaffle
snaf'əl
(a bit with two large rings to which a rein is attached)
"The obedient mare replied to the slightest pull on the snaffle."

109. crenelated
kren'ə lā tid
(furnished with crenelations, in the manner of a battlement)
"The crenelated molding gave the living room ceiling a solid, fortified look."

110. carp
kärp
(to find fault; cavil; complain unreasonably)
"It is easy to carp another's decisions."

111. diaphanous
di af'ə nəs
(very sheer and light; almost completely transparent; delicately hazy)
"A diaphanous veil let the light play on her features."

112. ochlophobia
ok'lə fō bē ə
(an abnormal fear of crowds)
"For years, ochlophobia kept Queen Victoria out of public view."

113. prosody
pros'ədē
(the study of poetic meters and versification)
"Her understanding of prosody was limited to the ode."

114. idiograph
id'ē ə graf
(a mark of a person or organization; trademark)
"A sleeping baby was the diaper company's idiograph."

115. WORD ELIMINATED

116. hibernacle
hī'bər nak'əl
(a winter quarters, as of a hibernating animal)
"The writer retreated to his hibernacle, a North Woods cabin."

117. squamous
skwā'məs
(covered with or formed of squamae or scales)
"The squamous flesh of fish protects their inner parts."

118. osculate
os' kyə lāt
(to kiss; to come into close contact)
"To osculate is sometimes a pleasant sensation."

119. mythopoeic
mith ə pē'ik
(causing, producing or giving rise to myths)
"The mythopoeic events of Washington's lifetime enriched our patriotic lore."

120. nescience
sesh'əns
(lack of knowledge; ignorance; agnosticism)
"In religious matters, Voltaire cheerfully proclaimed nescience."

121. titular
tich'ə lər
(having a title; in title only; nominal)
"Though he is Emperor, Hirohito is only the titular ruler of Japan."

122. yean
Yēn
(of a sheep or goat, to bring forth young)
"The ewe waited until spring to yean her last lamb."

123. famacide
fā' mə sīd
(Law: a person who destroys another's reputation)
"If you slander your teacher, you become a famacide."

124. labile
lā' bil
(apt to lapse or change; unstable)
"Oxygen is a highly labile gas that readily forms compounds with other elements."

125. carillon
Kar'ə lon
(a set of stationary bells hung in a tower)
"The church carillon peeled out one melody after another."

126. eponym
ep'ə nim
(a person, real or imaginary, from whom something takes its name)
"Romulus is the eponym for the city of Rome."

127. whelp
hwelp
(the young of a dog, wolf, lion, etc.; contemptuous, a youth)
"The whelp tore down the picket fence as a prank."

128. equipoise
ē' kwə poiz
(even balance; equilibrium; a counterpoise)
"The nuclear arms race has produced a perilous equipoise in Soviet-American relations."

129. poculiform
pok' yə lə fôrm
(cup-shaped)
"The drops of new rain were caught by the poculiform leaves."

130. xyloid
zī' loyd
(resembling wood; ligneous)
"The xyloid section of a plant gives the stem its structure."

131. nonparous
non par' əs
(having borne no children)
"It is acceptable for a woman to choose to be nonparous."

132. dastard
das' Tərd
(a mean, sneaking coward)
"Letting his brother take the rap was the act of a dastard."

133. fasciate
fash' ē āt
(bound with a band; Zool.: marked with a band or bands)
"The raccoon is easily spotted by its masklike markings and black fasciate tail."

134. mettlesome
met' əl səm
(spirited; courageous)
"Teddy Roosevelt had the mettlesome character needed in a reform movement."

135. brumal
brōō′məl
(wintry; pertaining to winter)
"The brumal temperatures produced frost blossoms on the window panes."

136. Brobdingnagian
brob ding nag′ē ən
(of huge size; gigantic; tremendous)
"Balancing the federal budget is a Brobdingnagian task."

137. fribble
frib′ əl
(to act in a frivolous manner; to waste foolishly)
"He seemed destined to fribble away a fortune on hare-brained schemes."

138. negus
nē′gəs
(a beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon)
"On cold nights, they nursed steaming cups of negus by the fire."

139. gerrymander
jer′ē man dər
(dividing a county or state into districts to give one party a majority)
"The city boss engineered a gerrymander that caught the conservative suburban vote."

140. zealot
zel′ ət
(an excessively zealous person; fanatic)
"The army zealot threatened a takeover of the government."

141. wrought
rôt
(elaborated; embellished; not rough or crude)
"DeMille's intricately wrought movie epics were breathtaking but laborious."

142. moit
moyt
(a foreign particle found in wool, as a burr, twig, seed, etc.)
"A single moit of stem or leaf can lower the price of the wool."

143. nostrum
nos′ trəm
(a quack medicine; a pet scheme; panacea)
"Liberals condemned the President's proposed tax cut as an irresponsible nostrum."

144. paludal
pə loō′dəl
(of or pertaining to marshes)
"Mosquitoes breed most rapidly in paludal areas."

145. mangy
mān′jē
(contemptible, mean; squalid; shabby)
"They drove through a mangy neighborhood of dilapidated row houses."

146. flexuous
flek shoō′əs
(full of bends or curves; winding; sinuous)
"A flexuous goatpath led down the steep cliff."

147. rubefaction
roō bə fak′shən
(redness of the skin caused by a medicinal application)
"A biting mustard plaster produced rubefaction on the patient's chest.

148. guttersnipe
gut' ər snīp
(one belonging to the lowest social group in the city)
"The Artful Dodger was the chief pocket-picking guttersnipe."

149. WORD ELIMINATED

150. accumbent
ə kəm' bənt
(reclining; Bot.: lying against something)
"The gardener planted young ivy accumbent to the old brick wall."

151. choleric
kol' ər ik
(irascible, characterized by anger; bilious)
"His editor was prone to choleric fits provoked by spelling errors."

152. groundling
ground' ling
(a spectator or reader of crude tastes)
"The groundling crowded in the Globe Theater to guffaw at the slapstick in Shakespeare's plays."

153. oligopsony
ol ə gop' sə nē
(the market condition in which there are few sellers)
"The disastrous coffee crop produced a high-priced oligopsony."

154. archetype
är' ki tīp
(an original pattern or model; prototype)
"Simple, strong Abe Lincoln is the archetype of the American hero."

155. magniloquent
mag nil ə' kwənt
(speaking in a grandiose style; pompous)
"Joe McCarthy's magniloquent delivery could not hide the absurdity of his accusations."

156. bacchant
bək' ənt
(a priest of Bacchus; a drunken reveler)
"The sleeping bacchant lay propped against the column of the hall."

157. orogeny
ō roj' ə nē
(the process of mountain making or upheaval)
"The Mesozoic era, called the age of orogeny, spawned the Rockies."

158. looby
lōō' bē
(an awkward fellow, esp. one who is stupid)
"He acted like a regular looby, spilling his coffee and breaking the cup."

159. prehensile
pri hen' sil
(fitted for wrapping around an object)
"The langur monkey's long, prehensile tail wraps easily around branches."

160. nacreous
nā' krē əs
(of or pertaining to nacre; lustrous, pearly)
"The Rolls-Royce was painted a rich nacreous gray."

161. galimatias
gal ə mā' shē əs
(confused or unintelligible talk; gibberish)
"Generous cocktails turned polite chatter into noisy galimatias."

162. debacle
dā b ə' kəl
(sudden downfall or collapse; a breaking up of river ice)
"The 1980 campaign ended in a debacle for the Democratic party."

163. scarify
skar' ə fī
(to scratch the skin as in surgery; to lacerate by severe criticism)
"Boredom drove her to scarify her lovers to thoroughly that they always ended by leaving her."

164. serry
ser' ē
(to crowd closely together)
"Like frightened birds, the student protestors tried to serry into close ranks."

165. darkling
därk' liŋg
(occurring in the dark; obscure)
"Our hero found himself lost in a darkling wood."

166. denouement
dā nōō maN'
(the final resolution of a plot, as of a novel)
"The hero's death provided a moving denouement of the novel."

167. pudency
pyōōd' ən sē
(modesty; bashfulness; shamefacedness)
"New England pudency prevented her from milking the family cow."

168. amphoric
am fôr' ik
(resembling the deep sound made by blowing across a narrow-necked bottle's mouth)
"The large man, deep in sleep, emitted amphoric breaths."

169. paschal
pas' kəl
(of or pertaining to Passover or Easter)
"In Greece, roast ham is the traditional paschal dish."

170. peroration
per ə rā' shən
(the concluding part of a speech recalling the main points)
"In his peroration, the defense attorney highlighted the evidence that supported acquittal."

171. kerf
kûrf
(a cut made by a saw in a piece of wood)
"The final kerf caused the plank to snap in the middle."

172. precatory
prek' ə tor ē
(expressing entreaty or supplication)
"Beggars raised precatory hands to the rich tourists."

173. irenic
ī ren' ik
(tending to promote peace; peaceful)
"Despite the king's irenic efforts, the treaty languished unsigned."

174. rarefy
râr' ə fī
(to make less dense; to refine)
"We tried to rarefy the conversation by discussing the Picasso exhibit."

175. spelunker
spi lung' kər
(a person who explores caves)
"The Mammoth Caves in Kentucky can offer a spelunker 144 miles of passageway to examine."

176. choplogic
chop' loj ik
(sophistic or overly complicated argumentation)
"The mayor resorted to the choplogic of charts and graphs to defend the budget cut."

177. hippophagy
hi pof' ə je
(the practice of eating horseflesh)
"The French have forsaken hippophagy for beefsteak."

178. sackcloth
sak' klôth
(coarse cloth worn in mourning or penitence)
"After telling the lie he felt like donning sackcloth."

179. behoove
bi hōōv'
(to be worthwhile for personal or moral considerations)
"It would behoove a jury to examine the evidence carefully."

180. expunge
ik spunj'
(to strike or blot out; obliterate)
"The conspirators could expunge the traitor's name from their membership records as soon as he left the room."

181. vagarious
və gâr' ē əs
(erratic, capricious; roving, wandering)
"Work as a traveling salesman appealed to his vagarious side."

182. purulent
pyōōr' ə lənt
(full of pus, suppurating; of the nature of or like pus)
"The nurse cleaned the purulent wound with great care."

183. misogamy
mi sog' ə mē
(a hatred of marriage)
"The strong feeling of misogamy kept him a happy bachelor for thirty years."

184. stymie
stī' mē
(to hinder, block or thwart)
"Political stumbling blocks were placed in the path of detectives to stymie the Hoffa investigation."

185. celerity
sə ler' i tē
(swiftness; speed)
"Sitting on the tack made him jump up with comic celerity."

186. trope
trōp
(a literary device, such as metaphor, using words in other than their literal sense)
"The sentence, 'She gave him a look you could pour on a waffle' is the exuberant kind of trope typical of Ring Lardner."

187. nonplus
non plus'
(to puzzle completely)
"The union's refusal to negotiate could nonplus the opposition."

188. confabulation
kən fab yə lā'shən
(conversation; discussion)
"Friendly confabulation by the water cooler determined much of the office policy."

189. keen
kēn
(to wail in lamentation for the dead)
"The widow felt it was her duty to keen over the corpse all night."

190. penury
pen'yə rē
(extreme poverty, destitution; scarcity, dearth)
"The Depression reduced many families to penury."

191. weir
wēr
(a small river dam; a fence or net set in a stream to catch fish)
"Caught by the weir, the brook trout winked and wriggled in the sun."

192. asthenic
as then ik
(having a slight build or slender body)
"The psychologist, Thompson, theorized that the asthenic body type indicated a weak character."

193. luciferous
lōō sif'ər əs
(bringing or giving light)
"The embers retained their luciferous quality long after the fire had died."

194. wainscot
wān' skət
(to line the walls of a room, hallway, etc., with or as with woodwork)
"The wainscot in the den was designed in dark oak."

195. assiduous
ə sij'ōō əs
(constant, unremitting; industrious)
"Jack's assiduous study habits made up for his notable lack of gray matter."

196. litigious
li tij'əs
(excessively inclined to litigate; inclined to disagree)
"His litigious nature involved him in five lawsuits at the same time."

197. ululate
yōōl yə lāt
(to howl, as a wolf; hoot; lament loudly)
"It is natural for coyotes to ululate through the night.

198. mithridatism
mith ri dā'tiz əm
(production of immunity to a poison by taking the poison in gradually increased doses)
"Ancient kings used mithridatism to foil assassins."

199. nepotism
nep'ə tiz əm
(patronage shown on the basis of family relationship)
"The practice of nepotism flourished in Boss Tweed's New York, where jobs went from father to son."

200. bevy
bev' ē
(a flock of birds, esp. larks; a group, esp. of women)
"A bevy of beautiful maidens caught Frederick's roving eye."

201. energumen
en ər gyōō'mən
(a demoniac; a fanatical enthusiast)
"The collection agency had an energumen who tirelessly dogged his clients."

202. dichotomy
dī kot'ə mē
(division into two parts, kinds, etc.)
"The universities and the armed forces represented a dichotomy of purpose in pre-1914 German society."

203. imbrute
im brōōt'
(to degrade or sink to the level of a brute)
"Years of unaccustomed drudgery can imbrute a once fine mind."

204. pruriginous
prōō rij'ə nəs
(itching)
"The careless camper suffered a pruriginous reaction from poison ivy."

205. homunculus
hō mung kyə ləs
(a miniature human body once believed to be contained in the sperm)
"Sixteenth century scientists firmly believed that a homunculus was planted fully formed in the womb."

206. cicerone
sis ə rō'nē
(one who shows the curiosities of a place; guide)
"In Rome, they hired a cicerone to show them the Collosseum."

207. oneiric
ō nī rik
(of or pertaining to dreams)
"Dali's surrealist canvases are known for their evocative oneiric quality."

208. reticule
ret'ə kyōōl
(a small purse, once of network but later of silk, rayon, etc.)
"A Raymond Chandler heroine keeps lipstick, a pillbox and a handgun in her reticule."

209. vulnerary
vul'nər er ē
(used to promote the healing of wounds, as herbs or other remedies)
"Bread mold derives its vulnerary properties from the presence of penicillin."

210. cryptic
krip'tik
(hidden, secret; mysterious, puzzling)
"From his cryptic replies she could never tell what he did for a living."

211. autarky
ô'tär kē
(the condition of self-sufficiency, esp. economic, as applied to a state)
"In its disastrous attempt to achieve autarky, the Cambodian government abolished foreign trade."

212. offal
ô fəl
(the parts of a butchered animal that are inedible by human beings; rubbish, garbage)
"The offal is used by meat processors for dog food."

213. stripling
strip'ling
(a youth)
"A mere stripling, he was awkward but strong."

214. anodyne
an' ə din
(relieving pain; soothing to the feelings)
"Though said without feeling, her anodyne words comforted his bruised ego."

215. flavescent
flə ves' ənt
(turning yellow; yellowish)
"Her fingers wandered idly over the antique piano's flavescent keys."

216. circumspect
sûr' kəm spekt
(watchful and discreet; well-considered)
"Eisenhower's circumspect attitude toward the presidency guaranteed a quiet decade."

217. slumgullion
slum gul' yən
(a stew of meat, vegetables, potatoes, etc.)
"He used last night's pot roast to make a slumgullion."

218. gibbous
gib' əs
(Astron. convex at both edges, as the moon when more than half full)
"The moon turned gibbous and lost the brilliance of its full phase."

219. gimlet
gim' lət
(able to penetrate or bore through)
"The district attorney's gimlet eyes bored through witnesses like a power drill."

220. WORD ELIMINATED

221. pinguid
ping' wid
(fat, oily, greasy)
"The roast duck left a pinguid pool on the platter."

222. hoary
hōr' ē
(gray or white with age; ancient or venerable)
"In his final years, Robert Frost was the perfect image of a hoary old poet."

223. mansuetude
man' swi tōōd
(mildness, gentleness, tameness)
"Gandhi's unflagging mansuetude turned nonviolence into an effective political tool."

224. miscreance
mis' krē əns
(a wrong belief or false religious faith)
"The idea of a flat earth was once a widespread miscreance."

225. pittance
pit' əns
(a small allowance; a scanty income)
"The will left his widow a pittance of a few hundred dollars."

226. avuncular
ə vung' kyə lər
(of or characteristic of an uncle)
"Walter Cronkite delivered the news with an avuncular warmth."

227 logopedics
lô gə pē 'diks
(Path. the science that deals with the study of speech defects)
"Becuase of a childhood lisp, the terapist developed an interest in logopedics."

228. bibliotaph
bib'lē ə taf
(one who caches or hoards books)
"The bibliotaph locked up his collection of first editions every night."

229. olfactory
ol fak tə rē
(of or pertaining to the sense of smell)
"Civilized life has blunted the keen olfactory facilities man once needed to stalk his prey."

230. natatorial
nā tə tōr'ē əl
(pertaining to or characterized by swimming)
"The Australian crawl was her only natatorial skill."

231. Chuff
chuf
(a rustic; a boor, churl)
"With his accent and clothes, Will Rogers played the shrewd chuff."

232. stipple
stip'əl
(to paint or draw by means of dots or small touches)
"Mary Mike liked to stipple her canvases."

233. penetralia
pen i trā'lē ə
(the innermost recesses of a place or thing)
"The penetralia of corporate decision making remained closed to him."

234. riposte
ri pōst'
(Fencing: a quick thrust; a quick, sharp return in speech or action)
"Told of Coolidge's death, Dorothy Parker's reputed riposte was 'How can you tell?' "

235. farrago
fə rä'gō
(a confused mixture, hodgepodge, medly)
"The new play was an agreeable farrago of ballet, song and poetry."

236. salient
sā'lē ənt
(prominent or conspicuous; pointing outward)
"Clipped dialogue and careful description are the salient traits of Hemingway's style."

237. permutation
pər myə tā'shən
(alteration; transformation)
"Drinking produced an unwelcome permutation in Mike's personality."

238. costermonger
kos'tər mung ər
(Chiefly Brit. a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, etc.)
"A costermonger is not renowned for his delicacy."

239. inspissate
in spis'āt
(to thicken, as by evaporation)
"Kathy's chili began to inspissate after several hours of simmering."

240. ostentatious
os ten tā'shəs
(given to pretentious show)
"The abandoned Cadillacs that line Saudi roads are evidence of the Arabs' ostentatious spending habits."

241. gustation
gu stā' shən
(the act of tasting; the faculty of taste)
"The gustation of thirty cakes was an alarming prospect to the judges of the cooking contest."

242. livid
liv' id
(dark, grayish blue; appearing strangulated due to rage; enraged)
"The slanderous article made him livid with rage."

243. broody
broo' dē
(moody, gloomy; inclined to brood or sit on eggs)
"A dimly lit coop keeps hens productively broody."

244. chignon
shen' yon
(a large, smooth knot of hair worn by women at the back of the head)
"She kept her hair from her eyes by knotting it into a chignon."

245. enfranchise
en fran' chiz
(to admit to citizenship, esp. to the right of voting)
"The 19th Amendment to the Constitution was passed to enfranchise all adult women in the United States."

246. fuliginous
fyoo lij' ə nəs
(sooty, smoky; of the color of soot)
"The clogged fireplace left a fuliginous film on the furniture."

247. roustabout
rous' tə bout
(a wharf or circus laborer; an unskilled laborer in an oil field)
"The burly roustabout ran to the gushing well."

248. sentient
sen' shənt
(having the power or perception by the senses)
"Mammals are advanced sentient beings, with complex nervous systems."

249. bowdlerize
bōd' lə riz
(to remove passages as in a play, novel, etc., considered immodest)
"The strait-laced teacher tried to bowdlerize Genesis for his Sunday school class."

250. defunct
di fungkt'
(deceased, extinct; not functioning)
"Look magazine, now defunct, was for years the chief rival of Life."

251. protean
prō' tē ən
(readily assuming different forms; able to play many roles, versatile)
"Lon Chaney's protean face enabled him to assume almost any guise he chose."

252. riparian
ri fâr' ē ən
(situated on the bank of a river or other body of water)
"The riparian land of the Nile delta is prized for farming because irrigation is no problem."

253. apocryphal
ə pok' rə fəl
(pertaining to the Apocrypha; false, spurious)
"The apocryphal testimony of the clique was discarded by the judge."

254. tantivy
tan tiv'ē
(at full gallop)
"The horsemen rode tantivy through the English countryside."

255. deprecate
dep' rə kāt
(to express earnest disapproval of; to protest against; to depreciate, belittle)
"The tutor tended to deprecate his pupil's efforts to write fiction."

256. iracund
ī' rə kund
(prone to anger; irascible)
"There was an iracund side to Churchill that always kept his aides on guard."

257. munificent
myōō nif' i sənt
(extremely liberal in giving or bestowing)
"The company was commended for its munificent attitude toward employees."

258. semidiurnal
sem ē dī ur' nəl
(pertaining to, consisting of, or accomplished in half a day)
"The tide's semidiurnal shifting constantly exposed the old shipwreck."

259. arenaceous
ar ə nā' shəs
(sandy; of plants -- having a sand habitat)
"Cactuses on the sill recalled her arenaceous Arizona home."

260. buttle
but' əl
(to work or serve as a butler)
"Victor was given charge of the family silver after he had learned to buttle."

261. misocainea
mis ō ki' nē ə
(an abnormal aversion to anything new)
"The manager's misocainea prevented the organization from progressing."

262. risible
riz' ə bəl
(having the ability to laugh; causing laughter)
"After losing thirty pounds, he took on a risible appearance in his roomy suits."

263. predation
pri dā' shən
(plundering; predatory behavior)
"Man survives by predation over the expanse of the entire planet."

264. maw
mô
(the mouth of an animal; the symbolic center of any voracious appetite)
"Stuffing money into the military maw does not guarantee an effective army."

265. panoptic
pan op' tik
(permitting the viewing of all parts)
"The mountaintop afforded a panoptic perch for the whole region."

266. skirl
skûrl
(the sound of a bagpipe)
"The ghostly skirl of the pipes drifted over the moors."

267. slough
slōō
(an area of soft, muddy ground; a condition of degradation)
"Dismissal plunged him into a slough of depression."

268. hotspur
hor' spûr
(an impetuous person; hothead)
"Behind the wheel, the usually timid young man became a highway hotspur."

269. manuduction
man yə duk' shən
(the act of guiding; a means of guidance)
"Harriet Tubman's manuduction of runaway slaves on the Underground Railroad is a matter of history."

270. ombudsman
ôm' boodz man
(a commissioner who hears complaints against officials)
"The ombudsman uncovered evidence of widespread bribery at City Hall."

271. milch
milch
(kept or suitable for milk production)
"The milch cow's udder went dry because of poor fodder."

272. bromide
brō' mīd
(Chem. a salt of hydrobromic acid; a platitude)
"He bored everyone with his bromide about pennies saved and foolish pounds."

273. olivette
ol' ə vet
(Theat. a large floodlight having a single bulb)
"The director wanted an olivette for a close-up in the desert scene."

274. decant
di kant'
(to pour gently; to pour into one container from another)
"He tried to decant the vintage wine as gingerly as if it were nitroglycerine."

275. gimcrack
jim' krak
(a showy, useless trifle)
"A gimcrack was substituted for the Tricia diamond."

276. scullion
skul' yən
(a kitchen servant; a low or contemptible person)
"The sweaty scullion basted the huge turkey."

277. heteronomy
het ə ron' ə mē
(the condition of being under the rule of another)
"Between the two world wars, Chinese Manchuria suffered the heteronomy of Japan."

278. tangential
tan jen' shəl
(merely touching, slightly connected; divergent or digressive)
"The issue of cleaning subway cars is tangential to that of making them run."

279. WORD ELIMINATED

280. cairn
kârn
(a heap of stones set up as a landmark, monument, tombstone, etc.)
"The explorers set up a cairn on the beach to mark the spot where they had first landed."

281. amplectant
am plek' tənt
(Bot. twining around or clasping some other body, as a tendril)
"The lovers were bound together like amplectant vines."

282. tautology
tô tol' ə jē
(needless repetition of an idea)
"The call for a 'renaissance of renewal' was the professor's favorite tautology."

283. specious
spē' shəs
(apparently good but lacking real merit; pleasing to the eye, but deceptive)
"Critics found his dazzling arguments specious."

284. timbre
tim 'bər
(the quality of sound produced by an instrument or voice)
"Dvorak relied on the cello's deep timbre for the melancholy in his music."

285. oppilate
op' ə lāt
(to stop up; obstruct)
"Crushed rock and debris were used to oppilate the cave's entrance."

286. lipography
li pog' rə pē
(unintentional omission in writing, as of a syllable)
"Too many instances of lipography made her otherwise brilliant work unreadable."

287. gadfly
gad' flī
(a person who persistently annoys others with his requests)
"The gadfly pestered Hollywood producers to buy his screenplay."

288. heft
heft
(to try the weight of by lifting or balancing)
"The porter began to heft each of the bags, looking for the lightest."

289. adamant
ad' ə mənt
(utterly unyielding in attitude or opinion)
"The author's pleas to extend the deadline met with adamant refusal."

290. multifarious
mul tə fâr' ē əs
(numerous and varied; manifold)
"The conglomerate's multifarious divisions employ thousands."

291. undulant
un' jə lənt
(characterized by a wavelike motion)
"The undulant Blue Hills roll to meet the coast near Boston."

71

292. sinistrous
sin ' is trəs
(ill-omened, unlucky, disastrous; sinistral, left)
"She avoided black cats and ladders for fear of sinistrous influences."

293. sapid
sap' id
(having taste or flavor; agreeable)
"The disgruntled dieter was allowed to eat nothing more sapid than jello."

294. velleity
və lē ' i tē
(a mere wish, unaccompanied by an effort to obtain it)
"The valet cheerfully ignored the velleity of his capricious master."

295. myriad
mir ē əd
(innumerable)
"The defense raised myriad objections during the prosecutor's examination."

296. wheedle
Hwēd əl
(to persuade a person or obtain something by flattering words)
"The struggling secretary tried to wheedle a well-earned raise from her unappreciative boss."

297. sconce
skons
(a bracket for candles, placed on a wall, mirror, etc.)
"There was a huge, wax-encrusted sconce on the wall of the castles great hall."

298. anabasis
ə nab'ə sis
(a march from the coast into the interior, as that described by Xenophon)
"Patton's advance into Germany was World War II's most spectacular anabasis."

299. anguine
aṅg 'win
(pertaining to or resembling a snake)
"The informer's small, practically lidless eyes gave him an anguine appearance."

300. rutilant
Rōōt 'ə lənt
(glowing or glittering with a ruddy or golden light)
"An autumn sunset transformed the skyscrapers into rutilant towers."

301. subterfuge
sub 'tər fyōōj
(an expedient used to evade a rule, hide something, etc.)
"Using a false name is a common subterfuge to dodge taxes."

302. jaundiced
jôn' dist
(exhibiting prejudice, often resulting from some experience)
"After years as a chef, he looked on most restaurant fare with a jaundiced eye."

303. etiolate
ē tē ə lāt
(to cause to whiten by excluding light, as a plant)
"The blockage of light by the newly erected building next-door caused Mary's geraniums to etiolate."

304. surrogate
sûr 'ə gāt
(one appointed to act for another; a substitute)
"The captain played surrogate for the absent fathers of the men in his command."

305. vicarious
vī kâr'ē əs
(enjoyed through imagined participation in others' experiences)
"When his son made the majors, the old bush-leaguer felt a vicarious thrill."

306. alewife
āl'wīf
(a woman who owns or operates an alehouse)
"The old alewife could carry four beer steins in each hand."

307. nexus
nek'səs
(a means of connection; tie; link)
"Show people build their lives around the L.A.-New York nexus."

308. pervicacious
pər və kā'shəs
(extremely willful; obstinate; stubborn)
"She planted her feet in a pervicacious stance and refused to budge."

309. dilettante
dil'i tänt
(a person who takes up an art or subject for amusement)
"The needs of the dilettante were satisfied by the Los Angeles artistic community."

310. recrudescence
rē krōōdes'əns
(breaking out afresh; revival or reappearance)
"Ireland witnessed a recrudescence of political violence in 1971."

311. bedlam
bed'ləm
(a scene of wild uproar; any lunatic asylum)
"The pillow fight turned the nursery into bedlam."

312. harry
har'ē
(to harass by repeated attacks; to ravage, devastate)
"The dog tried to harry the slipper as if it were a wild rabbit."

313. Hesperian
He spēr'ē ən
(western, occidental; pertaining to the Hesperides)
"The ancient Greeks looked for a Hesperian paradise beyond the horizon."

314. emollient
i mol'yənt
(having the power to relax living tissue; soothing)
"An agressive ad campaign touted the cream's emollient powers."

315. lovelock
luv'lok
(any lock of hair worn separately from the rest)
"The role called for the actress to wear a lovelock at her temple."

316. osmosis
oz mō'sis
(Chem. the diffusion of fluids through membranes; a gradual absorption or mingling)
"The lazy student hoped to learn by osmosis."

317. dartle
där'təl
(to dart or shoot forth repeatedly)
"The lizard's tongue began to dartle rapidly as it sensed food."

318. piebald
Pī 'bôld
(having patches of black and white or of other colors)
"The piebald racehorse stood out from the rest of the field."

319. piddle
Pid'əl
(to waste; fail to utilize)
"It is a shame to piddle away ones talents on inane tasks."

320. spall
spôl
(a chip or splinter, as of stone or ore)
"A spall of granite slashed the stone cutter's cheek."

321. sartorial
sär tōr'ē əl
(of or pertaining to a tailor or clothing)
"For him, two-toned shoes were the height of sartorial splendor."

322. vociferous
vō sif'ə rəs
(crying out noisily; clamorous)
"The vociferous protests of Liberals could not stop the passage of Proposition 13."

323. firkin
fûr'kin
(a small wooden vessel or tub for butter, lard, etc.)
"The shopkeeper scraped up the last of the farmer's cheese from the firkin."

324. pontificate
pon tif'ə kāt
(to discharge a pontiff's duties; to speak in a pompous manner)
"The professor could pontificate for hours on art -- and often did."

325. fremitus
frem i təs
(palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest)
"The bass' low C triggered a fremitus that buckled his ribs."

326. amalgam
ə mal'gəm
(an alloy of mercury; a mixture or combination)
"Garbo's screen image was a curious amalgam of sensuality and aloofness."

327. champaign
sham pān'
(level, open country)
"Nebraska is part of that vast Midwestern champaign that invites large-scale farming."

328. roil
roil
(to render turbid by stirring up sediment to irritate)
"It was his habit to roil his subordinates."

329. burke
bûrk
(to murder so as to leave no marks of violence)
"A rare poison was used to burke the unsuspecting king."

330. sociopath
sō'sē ə path
(a person who is hostile to society)
"A sociopath is rarely noticed until he or she explodes."

331. lotic
lō ' tik
(pertaining to or living in flowing water)
"The slick hair of an otter is typical of lotic creatures."

332. chide
chīd
(to scold, find fault; to harass, nag or impel by chiding)
"Sam's parents chide him regularly for letting his room look like a cave."

333. rundle
run 'dəl
(a rung of a ladder; a wheel)
"The rundle of the ladder was worn smooth from the painter's tread."

334. fustigate
fus 'tə gāt
(to cudgel, punish severely; to criticize harshly)
"Unfortunately, it was his practice to fustigate his employees."

335. prerogative
pri rog 'ə tiv
(an exclusive right, exercised by virtue of rank or office)
"Seeing the chairman without an appointment was his prerogative."

336. neurasthenia
nōor əs thē 'nē ə
(nervous exhaustion characterized by vague physical complaints)
"The nagging pains of neurasthenia kept him out of the office for weeks."

337. rasher
rash 'ər
(a thin slice of bacon; a portion of bacon)
"A greasy rasher popped and sizzled in the pan."

338. graven
grā 'vən
(firmly fixed, deeply impressed; carved, sculptured)
"The atheist felt uncomfortable amid the church's graven images."

339. alacrity
ə lak 'ri tē
(cheerful readiness, promptness or willingness)
"Tip in hand, the maitre d' seated the couple with alacrity."

340. perspicacious
pûr spə kā 'shəs
(having keen mental perception, discerning)
"The perspicacious child understood almost everything the adults said."

341. paginate
paj 'ə nət
(to indicate the sequence of pages in - as in a book)
"It was the clerk's task to paginate the manuscript."

342. eclectic
i klek 'tik
(not following any one system, but using the best elements of all systems)
"The great movie palaces of the twenties were eclectic extravaganzas of Spanish, Egyptian and Indian architecture."

343. topiary
tō' pē er ē
(clipped or trimmed into fantastic shapes - as of a plant)
"The musician had topiary hedges that looked like giant notes."

344. ambulatory
am' bya lə tōr ē
(capable of walking; not stationary)
"He was ambulatory six weeks after surgery."

345. tarn
tàrn
(a small mountain pool or lake)
"Mountain goats lapped up the ice-cold waters of the tarn."

346. thalassic
Thə las' ik
(of or pertaining to the oceans)
"Earth was once a shallow thalassic mass, slowly nurturing life."

347. calcify
kal' sə fī
(to make or become bony; to make or become rigid or inflexible)
"Bureaucracy and old age have caused the Soviet leadership to calcify its conservatism."

348. intaglio
in tal' yō
(ornamentation with a figure cut below the surface)
"The ring, an ornate intaglio, doubles as a seal."

349. lanate
lā' nāt
(woolly, covered with something resembling wool)
"He wore a tightly curled, lanate beard."

350. trammel
tram' əl
(Us. trammels, hindrances to free action; a fetter or shackle)
"Fear can trammel mind and body."

351. Janus-faced
jān' əs fāst
(having two contrasting aspects; two-faced, deceitful)
"His Janus-faced attitude toward women lost him many friends."

352. mollify
mol' ə fī
(to soften in feeling or temper, appease; to mitigate or reduce)
"Would a billion-dollar contract finally mollify Reggie Jackson?"

353. akimbo
ə kim' bō
(with hand on hip and elbow bent outward)
"Arms akimbo, the teacher stood waiting for an answer."

354. verdure
vûr jər
(green vegetation, esp. grass; vigor)
"After the long winter, the sheep feasted on the pasture's verdure."

355. matted
mat' id
(entangled in a thick mass)
"The farmer's blond hair was matted with hayseed,"

356. poteen
pō tēn'
(in Ireland: illicitly distilled whiskey)
"They sold poteen to finance the revolution."

357. dudgeon
dʌj ' ən
(a feeling of offense or resentment, anger)
"Offended by the rebuke, he left the house in high dudgeon."

358. stickle
stɪk ' əl
(to haggle insistently, esp. on trivial matters; to raise objections)
"He is always ready to stickle over the fine points of etiquette."

359. velutinous
və lɑɔT ' ə nəs
(having a soft, velvety surface)
"Thick moss turned the tree trunk into a velutinous couch."

360. doyen
dɔi ' ən
(the senior member of a group or profession)
"For years, Bob Hope has been the doyen of American comedians."

77

Subject: Spelling Bee Planning Information

1. The second annual California State Elementary School Spelling Championship (K-6) will be held on Saturday, May 12, 1984 at the El Rancho Tropicana Hotel, Santa Rosa, California. Your county is invited to participate.

2. This event is presented by the Sonoma County Association of School Administrators, California Teachers Association, Sonoma County Board of Realtors, Sonoma County Women's Council of Realtors, Sonoma County Office of Education, and the Northern California Chapter of Certified Residential Specialists.

   The Committee requires a $50. entrance fee per county. This fee will help pay for an awards banquet, trophies, etc. Savings bond prizes in the amount of $500., $250. and $100. as well as three consolation prizes of $50., trophy and ribbon prizes will be awarded.

   Please make your entrance fee check payable to the State Elementary School Championship Fund and mail to Vic Abata, Sonoma County Office of Education, 410 Fiscal Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95405. It should be forwarded no later than April 1, 1984.

3. A list of words is included in this packet which might help your students to prepare for the competitions. Additionally, you will find a copy of the rules that will be used in the State Spelling Championship.

4. Mark Cohen, Sonoma County Board of Realtors, will be asking other District Boards in California to secure the assistance of their local Board of Realtors in helping to conduct your spelling competitions, especially with judging, transportation, publicity and awards. You may wish to call Mark Cohen (707/526-6666) if you want help from the Board of Realtors.

CALIFORNIA STATE SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Spelling Contest - Rules and Regulations

1. This Bee is open to all students in Grades 4-6.

2. Preliminary competition will be conducted by each participating school using the recommended elementary word list and the listed rules and regulations. Each school may have TWO contestants for the regional competition.

3. A note pad and pencil will be available on the podium for contestants to write the spelling word - for their use - but contestants must then spell the word orally for competition.

4. In competition, contestants may pronounce words before spelling, after spelling, or not at all. Contestant must then spell the word orally.

5. Having started to spell a word, a contestant shall be given no opportunity to change letters once pronounced. A SPELLER MAY RETRACE, PROVIDED LETTERS AND THEIR SEQUENCE ARE NOT CHANGED IN RETRACING. The speller must indicate words with apostrophies, capitals, and other punctuation. Paper and pencil will not be allowed except as provided on the podium.

6. A contestant may request that a word be re-pronounced, defined, or used in a sentence. The Reader shall grant the request until the judges agree that the word has been made reasonably clear to the contestant.

7. Judges may disqualify any contestant who ignores a request to start the spelling word.

8. If, inadvertently, no definition of a homonym is given, the correct spelling of either word shall be accepted as correct. When a speller is given the definition of a homonym, she/he must spell the word defined.

9. When a speller fails to spell a word correctly, she/he must drop out of the contest and another word shall be given to the next contestant in line.

10. In competition, words will be chosen from any source deemed appropriate by the judges. Words will not be limited to any specific list.

11. The elimination procedure changes when the contestants are reduced to two. At that point, as soon as one contestant misspells a word, the other contestant immediately shall be given the opportunity to spell that same word. If the second contestant spells the word correctly PLUS the next word on the pronouncer's list, then the second contestant shall be declared the champion.

12. If one of the last two spellers misses and the other, after correcting the error, misspells the new word submitted, then both shall continue in the contest.

13. If both misspell the same word, both shall continue in the contest.

14. The Judges and Reader will be in complete charge of the contest. Their decision will be final in all questions. Any problem relating to the spelling of a word must be referred to the judges immediately. No protest can be entertained after the contest has ended.

APPLICATIONS OF THE RULES (Information for judges)

Rule #5

Usually one or more of the participants will miss their word because of this rule by misspelling, then re-spelling the word correctly (retracing means re-spelling). Another situation is that the speller will forget to capitalize a letter or forget to include an apostrophe in their spelling.

When this happens, take a minute to say that the word was spelled correctly (if this is the case), and go on to re-explain Rule #5 and retracing, capitalization and apostrophies. Then have the audience give the speller an extra special round of applause as he is welcomed back to his seat.

Rule #7

Be very careful with this rule. Always remember that we are trying to help each speller to have a happy, confidence-building, successful experience in their participation. If the speller has not started to spell his word after about 30 seconds, ask the child to please begin spelling. If he has not started to spell after an additional 30 seconds, excuse him (with applause, of course). Remember, kids have feelings too. Try to avoid any additional embarrassment to the participant.

Rule #9

REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE NO LOSERS in these events. NEVER, and I repeat, NEVER tell a speller he is wrong. ALWAYS send them back to the audience with warm words, appreciation, and most important of all, applause.

Some suggested exit lines are: "Let's welcome this speller back to the audience with a big round of applause", OR "Let's give this SCHOOL CHAMPION a special round of applause as she/he goes back to his/her seat".

MAKE THE AUDIENCE LEAVE WITH SORE HANDS. THE KIDS LOVE APPLAUSE.

After about six spellers have been sent to their seats, or when applause starts to fade, remind the audience that every speller is their own school's champion and deserves the recognition and applause.

Rules #9, #10 and #11

These rules should be re-read as soon as the judges have eliminated all but the last two participants. This will remind the audience and the last two contestants of how the final judging works. After you read these rules, be sure to ask if there are any questions.

Rule #14

Anybody in the audience (spellers, parents, teachers) has the right to stop the proceedings to protest a judges' decision. When a protest is heard, the reader should ask to hear the correct spelling from the dictionary. The judges, resource (dictionary) person, and the reader confer and a decision is made and announced by the reader. BE FAIR and BE PATIENT. Remember that the judges' decisions are final.

CONDUCTING A SPELLING BEE

The Day Before The Event

Verify the time, room number and school location. Make certain that the school will have a podium with microphone, a microphone with a floor stand, and a table for three people. This table should have a microphone and an unabridged dictionary on it. Call each member of the judging team to remind them of the event and ask that they arrive at least 30 minutes before the scheduled starting time.

The Day Of The Event

Meet at the host school 30 minutes before the start of the spelling bee. Review the rules with the judging team. Make certain that the room is set up according to the diagram and that all items needed (3 microphones, speakers, dictionary, prizes, word lists, and participation certificates) are ready.

After all participants are in line or seated and ready, and the audience is seated, begin the spelling bee.

SUGGESTED AGENDA

I. Welcome to the event.

II. Announce the sponsors of the event.
(This spelling bee is being co-sponsored by the _____ Board of Realtors and the _____ Office of Education.

III. Introduce the judging team (name, company and position as well as his duty in the spelling bee; i.e.: judge, resource person, etc.}. The reader introduces himself last.

IV. Have one of the judges show the prizes as the reader explains them (certificates, plaques and trophies).

V. Read the rules aloud.

A. Remember to read slowly and pause between each rule because your audience is made up of children.

B. Allow time for questions after the rules are read.

VI. Begin the spelling bee.

VII. Award the trophies.

VIII. Thank the contestants, the parents and school; then send everybody home happy.

A MODEL FOR CONDUCTING A SPELLING BEE

GETTING STARTED

Every California County Superintendent of Schools has been notified that local Boards of Realtors may be helpful in sponsoring the local county spelling bees. This communication to the various county offices was made by the Sonoma County Office of Education, and encouraged the interested schools to contact their local Board of Realtors or Mark Cohen for help.

Since the County Superintendent of Schools office in your area has been notified and pre-sold, if they have not yet contacted you, call them and arrange to meet with their person in charge of this project.

The schools should provide the following services as their part of the program:

- -Printing and distribution of the rules and word lists.
- -Auditoriums for the area preliminary events and the County Championships
- -Newspaper and other media publicity
- -Scheduling for the various events

The Board of Realtors as a sponsor should provide these items as their part of the program:

- -Manpower (four people per event)
- -Participation certificates
- -Trophies and plaques
- -Transportation and funding for the county champion to the State finals in Sonoma County on May 12, 1984
- -An unabridged dictionary for the winners' school library

SCHEDULING YOUR PRELIMINARY AND FINAL EVENTS

Our calendar in Sonoma County is as follows:

MARCH 17, 1984: All in-school competition is completed. The two top spellers from each school go on to regional competition. THE BOARD OF REALTORS IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE IN-SCHOOL EVENTS.

Sonoma County has separate events for each major city and two events for small north county towns and central county towns for a total of six (6) regional events.

BETWEEN MARCH 17 and APRIL 6 the area (Regional) competitions are conducted. REALTORS JUDGE REGIONAL EVENTS.

APRIL 21, 1984 (Saturday), we have our COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

MAY 12, 1984 (Saturday), we have our State Championship spelling bee

Work with your County Office of Education for scheduling.

SELECTING YOUR JUDGING TEAM

A judging team consists of two (2) judges, one (1) dictionary resource person and one (1) reader. The qualities needed in each person on the team are:

Judge:
- Good command of the language
- Fairness
- Diplomacy
- Ability to make quick decisions

Dictionary Resource Person:
- Good command of the language
- Fairness
- Diplomacy
- Ability to make quick decisions
- Ability to use dictionary with speed
- Ability to read (including phonetic symbols) aloud
- Excellent speaking voice

Reader:
- All of the above, and --
- Patience
- Ability to "sight" read aloud
- Warmth
- Sense of humor
- Organizational skill
- Love of children
- Enthusiasm

The reader is the key person, the image and the leader of each judging team. It is probably best to have one reader read for all of the events.

ROOM PSYCHOLOGY

Many adults have a very real fear of being in front of an audience. Some of your most outgoing friends might "freeze" when they are asked to speak to a group of their peers.

If adults have this fear, imagine being four feet tall, ten years old, and all by yourself in front of your friends, your teachers, parents, judges, and other adults, and be asked to spell a word such as "OPPUGN".

Remember that this is what each speller is up against and that can be scary!!!

Our job is to help each speller be as comfortable as possible and to build their confidence. Even when they misspell a word, we want their experience to be successful (see APPLICATIONS OF THE RULES, RULE #8).

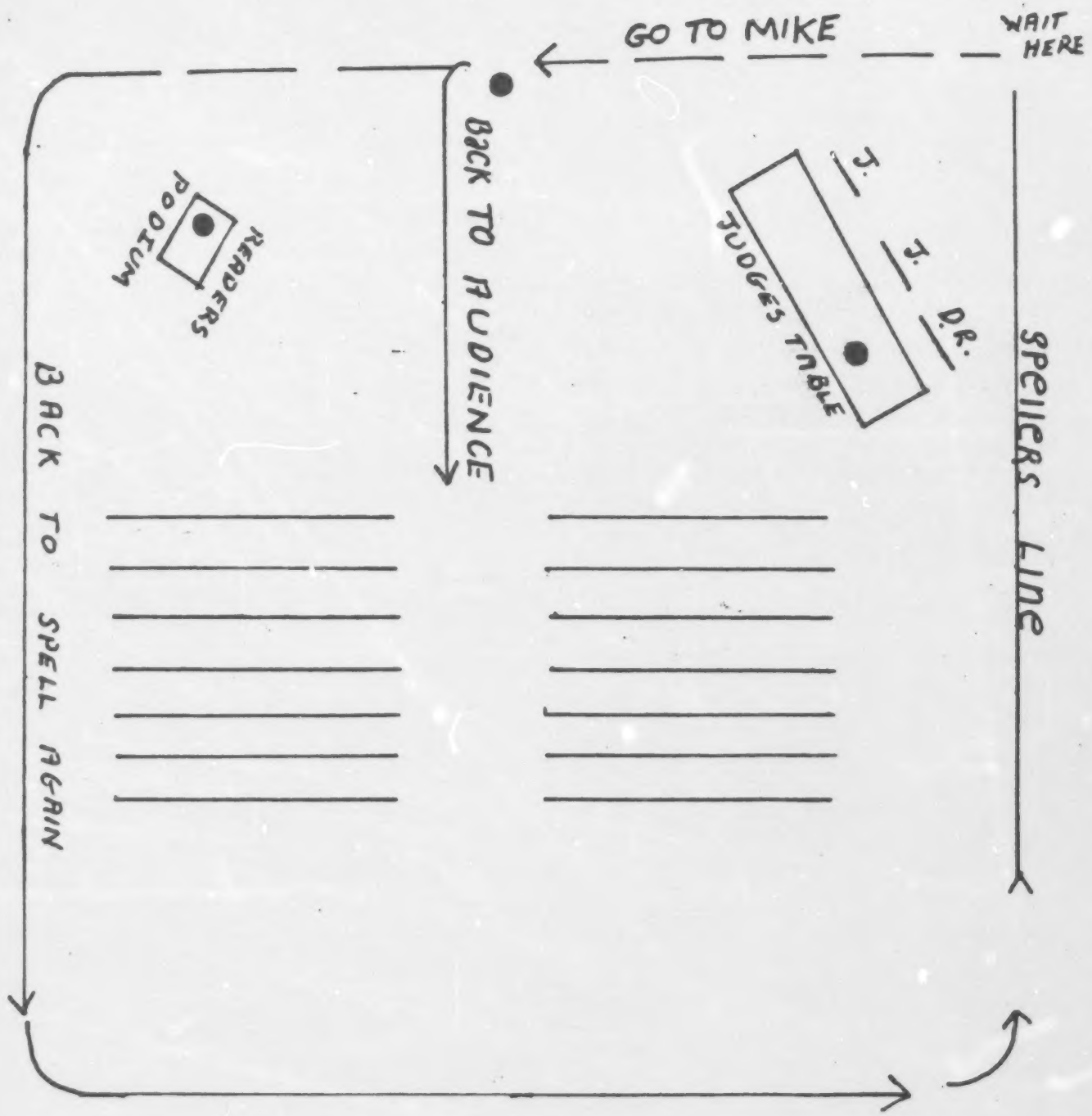
Study the room layout diagram. As the spellers advance in the line, they look over the judges heads and at the person spelling.

When they spell their word, they are looking to the reader (not the judges or the audience), which gives the spellers a one-on-one contact which helps put them at ease.

The reader should have a direct view line to the speller and also to the judges' table.

The judges should give the reader broad head nods of shakes to indicate whether words were spelled correctly or incorrectly.

This room layout may be altered to provide seating for the contestants behind the podium at your option.



J · Judge

D.R. = DICTIONARY RESOURCE PERSON

● = MICROPHONE (3)

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

Sonoma County to Host Second California State Elementary Spelling Championship

Sonoma County will host the second ever California State Elementary Spelling Championship. Events leading up to this event will include regional events in those counties participating. Sonoma County will hold its regional event on April 21, 1984 at Casa Grande High School. Schools will select the two best spellers for the regional event.

The Sonoma County champion from each division and runner-up will be invited to participate in the California State Elementary Championship at the El Rancho Tropicana Hotel, the Junior High State Championship and runner-up in Contra Costa County, and the Senior High champion and runner-up traveling to Stanislaus County.

Vic Abata, Curriculum Consultant, Roy Carson, Director-Educational Services at Sonoma County Office of Education and Mark Cohen, Director of the Sonoma County Board of Realtors coordinated these events. Mark Cohen has been instrumental in getting real estate people involved in all counties participating.

Sponsors for the events include Sonoma County Association of School Administrators, California Teachers Association, Sonoma County Educators Council, Sonoma County Women's Council of Realtors, California Association of Realtors, Sonoma County Office of Education, and the Northern California Chapter of Certified Residential Specialists.

Classroom competition will begin at each school's convenience in order to make the following schedule: By March 17, 1984, all school competition completed. By April 6, 1984, all regional competition completed.

The Sonoma County Championship competition will be held on April 21. 1984. The State Elementary Championship competition will be hald on May 12, 1984.

All participants at the regional level will receive certificates of participation, with ribbons awarded to the final four spellers. Trophies and ribbons will be given to the top three contestants, at each level of competition, following the Sonoma County Championship.

A $500. savings bond and a trophy will be given to the top elementary school speller of California. Second place earns a $250. savings bond, and third place takes home a $100. savings bond. There will be $50. bonds for the fourth, fifth and sixth place winners.

For further information, please call Roy Carson (707/527-3492) or Vic Abata at 707/527-2337.

MORRIE TURNER

[redacted] Studio: (415) 638-7209

P O Box 3004 So.berk.Stn. Berkeley Ca. 94703

Oct. 19, 1983

Mr. Mark J.Cohen G.R.I. C.R.S.
Post Office Box 1892
Santa Rosa, Ca. 95402

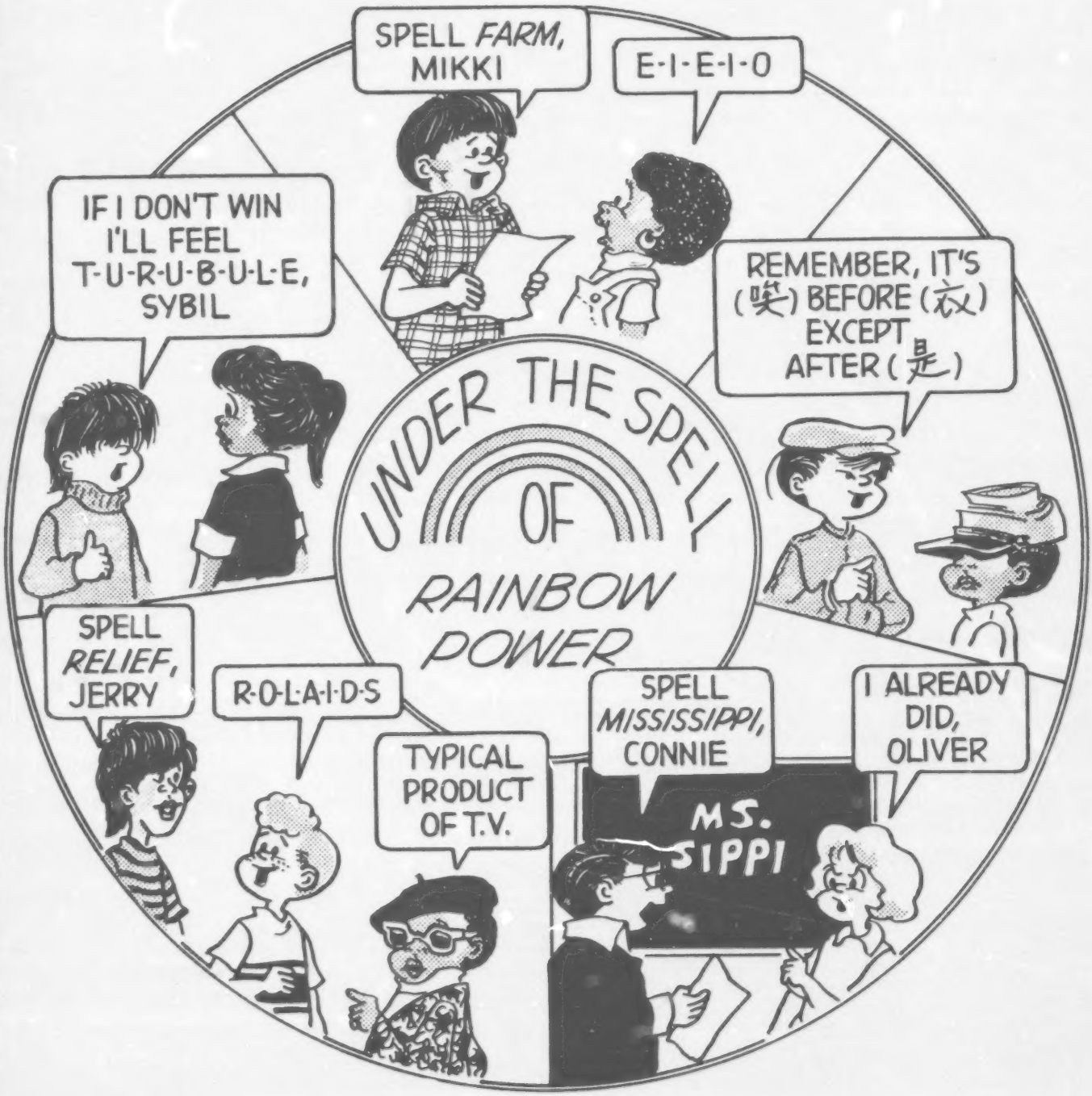
Dear Mark!

This is to grant permission for you to use the "Wee Pals" cartoon poster and "Thank You" card for the 1984 SPELLING BEE.

Sincerely,

Morrie

Morrie Turner


SPELL *FARM*, MIKKI
E-I-E-I-O
IF I DON'T WIN I'LL FEEL T-U-R-U-B-U-L-E, SYBIL
REMEMBER, IT'S (哭) BEFORE (衣) EXCEPT 日 AFTER (是)
UNDER THE SPELL OF RAINBOW POWER
SPELL *RELIEF*, JERRY
R-O-L-A-I-D-S
TYPICAL PRODUCT OF T.V.
SPELL *MISSISSIPPI*, CONNIE
MS. SIPPI
I ALREADY DID, OLIVER

SAMPLE CALENDAR AND CHECK LIST

CALIFORNIA STATE ELEMENTARY SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP

SPONSORS:

Sonoma County Association of School Administrators

California Teachers Association

Sonoma County Office of Education

Sonoma County Women's Council of Realtors

Sonoma County Board of Realtors

Northern California Chapter of Certified Residential Specialists

CALENDAR

1. By March 17, 1984, all school competition completed. The top two spellers in each elementary school are eligible for regional competition.

2. By April 6, 1984, all regional competition completed. The top four from each elementary region are eligible for County competition. Private or parochial schools may send their top spellers to the regional competition closest to their school.

SONOMA COUNTY REGIONS

ANALY

Location:
Date:
Time:

HEALDSBURG/CLOVERDALE/GEYSERVILLE

Location:
Date:
Time:

PETALUMA

Location:
Date:
Time:

SANTA ROSA

Location:
Date:
Time:

SONOMA Location:
Date:
Time:

COTATI/ROHNERT PARK

Location:
Date:
Time:

3. On Saturday, April 21, 1984, the Sonoma County Championships will be held at Casa Grande High School Auditorium, 333 Casa Grande Road, Petaluma, California. Admission will be $2.00 for adult spectators.

Elementary grades 4-6 - Registration: 8:00 - 9:00 AM
Competition: 9-11:00 AM

Junior High Grades 7-9 - Registration: 9:00 - 10:00 AM
Competition: 11-12:00 (noon)

Senior High Grades 10-12 - Registration: 10:00 - 11:00 AM
Competition: 1-2:00 PM

4. On Saturday, May 12, 1984, the Elementary School California State Spelling Championship at El Rancho Tropicana Hotel, 2200 Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, California. Admission will be $2.00 for adult spectators.

The champion and runner-up from each county are eligible to compete in the State Championship.

CALIFORNIA STATE SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP
CHECKLIST

Date: 11/9/83 County Sonoma County Office of Educat:

	Actions	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Action Agency/Person
1	Send packets to C.O.'s				first week							Roy/Vic
2	(CTA, SCASA, Etc.) Solicit sponsors			(----------	----------	----------)						Roy/Vic/Mark
3	Realtors' letter			✓ Mark								
4	Contact SCASA/Regions		(----------	----------	----------	----------)						Roy
5	Correct/review spelling list			before ✓ 11/14								Mark/Vic/Staff
6	Conduct elementary regionals							x				All
7	Contact/reserve El Rancho		done							booked		Mark
8	Contact/reserve Casa Grande High							Sat. all day				Bob Evans
9	Select/contact judges					(----------	----------	----------)				Mark/Judges/Vic/Hoenig*
10	Contact media						Ron Caselli P.R.	Contact media before ed. event (----------	----------	----------)		Ron/SCOE/Vic
11	Set up facilities							At each event (----------	----------	----------)		Individual schools/ From Info.pack. Diagram
12	Open bank account		done Roy C.									Realtors prefer P.O.'S
13	Develop budget				Roy P.O.'s							Roy
14	Invite all county superintendents				first week Roy							Roy/Vic

CALIFORNIA STATE SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP
CHECKLIST

Date: 11/9/83

County Sonoma County Office of Education

	Actions	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Action Agency/Person
1	Order trophies, etc.					x						Mark
2	Select Jr./Sr. High Reader					x						Use Ed. people for CTA, SCASA, Etc./Roy
3	Assist with selection of Regional judges					x						Mark/Vic
4	Select regional facility				(---------)							Roy/Vic
5	Brief judges on procedures							(----------)				Mark/Just before each event
6	Site inspection							(----------)				Mark
7	Prepare signs for Sp. Day								(---------)			Bob Noyola/Vic
8	Registration/Sp. flight assignments								Register			Roy w/J.C. help at tables State/Co. finals
9	Reservations for luncheon									x		El Rancho 3 day notice re: nos./Vic
10	Prepare head table									x		Mark
11	Invite guest speaker		done M.Turner									Mark
12	Set up site							(----------)				Each site checked by Vic/Mark
13	Arrange for U.S. Bonds									x		Mark
14	News release						(---------)					Vic/Ron notify news media 2 wks. before each event

CALIFORNIA STATE SPELLING CHAMPIONSHIP
CHECKLIST

Date: 11/9/83

County Sonoma County Office of Education

	Actions	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Action Agency/Person
1	Publicize results							←	-	-	→	Regionals/etc. Press attending all events
2	Make motel/hotel reservations											?Roy
3	Send packets to toher county spelling champions								x			Vic
4	Send thank you letters								←	→		Roy
5	Design and make posters				first week							Bob Noyola/Vic contacted 11/8/83 by Vic
6	NOTE: STATE FINAL									x		Saturday before Mother's Day
7	Representative from each sponsoring agency to attend County and State Finals.*											
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												

"END OF DOCUMENT"